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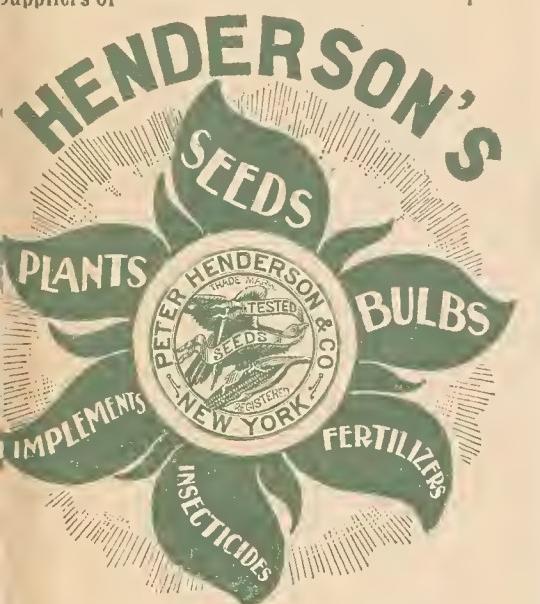
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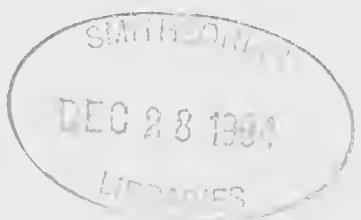
AND

Ornamental Gardening Illustrated

By

CHARLES HENDERSON

GRIFFIN A. PLEISS



New York

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INTRODUCTION

HE love of gardening, in its widest sense, is a hereditary inclination in which cultivated mankind has indulged throughout all time. To own, to till and to beautify a bit of land, no matter how humble, is the absorbing desire of most men of moral breadth; to possess a great area, handsomely embellished as to house and grounds, to dwell in its environment and amplify its charms, is the fascinating recreation and often the passion of many prosperous men, thus stamping them with worth and refinement. The developing of ideals in garden effects, the growing of varied plants, trees and shrubs from many countries, the play of judgment and experience in their selection, combination and application to the limitless variety of artistic possibilities, form one of the most pleasurable of occupations, rich in resulting beauty, happiness and healthfulness.

The great interest manifested in gardening pursuits for ages has invited the publication of an endless amount of literature on this and allied topics. This store of outdoor lore, both ancient and modern, is perhaps more voluminous than that of any other material subject. The theme is covered from every point, including fluent dissertations by the devotees of certain schools, in which are formulated the canons of strict propriety in garden embellishment, and a condemnation of other methods not in accord with the fancies or training of the authors; but we believe that broadened, traveled people appreciate the beauties of many styles of gardens, whether they possess the strength and breadth of the "Natural," Landscape and "Picturesque," or the fine execution and delicate finish of the formal Italian, French and Architectural. All of them, when in harmony with their situations, possess their own particular attractions. To our mind, there should be no set "style" followed in adorning gardens and lawns. Every house and its surroundings should invite its own plan, which gives the estate added charms of originality, variety and character. The dominant object of ornamental gardening is to enhance home surroundings, and this object is attractively accomplished by composing into a pleasing picture on the lawn, trees, shrubs, flowering and decorative plants with accessories,—therefore the designer should shape his thought to some original ideal thoroughly befitting the situation; and regardless of fleeting fashion, taste should be used in arranging the living elements of the picture and unifying them with the objective, as an artist brings forth his work on the canvas with brush and colors. There are underlying principles to be followed in both cases to insure artistic results, but it is not our intention to enter into exhaustive precepts in this book, having devoted most of the space to illustrations which show such a variety of garden scenes, with examples of various combinations of plants, shrubs, trees and garden-like adornments, that we trust some will create fruitful suggestions adaptable to the environments of many homes both pretentious and modest.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1901

CHARLES HENDERSON

CONTENTS

	<small>PAGES</small>		<small>PAGES</small>
GATEWAYS AND ENTRANCES	5 to 11	ROSES AND ROSARIUMS	82 to 89
LAWNS AND THEIR EMBELLISHMENT	12 to 53	HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND BORDERS	90 to 99
Including Formal, Italian, Grecian, Parterre, Landscape and Picturesque effects—Flower Beds, Designs, Scroll and Carpet Bedding—Specimens, Groupings and Combinations of Plants, Trees and Shrubs—Terraces, Steps, Balustrades, Statuary, Vases, Fountains, Sun-Dials, and other gardenesque adornments—Water Effects, Bridges, etc.		HARDY SHRUBS AND SHRUBBERIES	100 to 107
CITY GARDENS AND LAWNS	54 to 57	AQUATICS AND WATER GARDENS	108 to 113
TOPIARY GARDENS AND EFFECTS	58 to 61	BOG OR MARSH GARDENS	114 to 115
Including the Maze.		ROCKERIES AND ROCK GARDENS	116 to 123
SUNKEN AND TERRACE GARDENS	62 to 65	Including the Wall Garden and Cascades.	
WALLED AND OLD-FASHIONED GARDENS	66 to 69	HARDY FERNS AND FERNERIES	124 to 127
JAPANESE GARDENS	70 to 72	WILD GARDENS AND NATURALIZING	128 to 139
Including Cactus Garden and Ornamental Grasses.		VINES AND THEIR PICTURESQUE USE	140 to 155
Including Specimen Tub Plants, Veranda Boxes, etc.		Including Pergolas, Summer-Houses, Arches, Pillars, Festoons, etc.	
SUBTROPICAL GARDENS AND EFFECTS	73 to 81	PIAZZA AND BALCONY DECORATION	156 to 157
Including Cactus Garden and Ornamental Grasses.		CONSERVATORY AND COURT INTERIORS	158 to 159

GATEWAYS AND ENTRANCES



AN AVENUE OF FIRS—A NOBLE APPROACH

GATEWAYS AND ENTRANCES

Houses situated in grounds of considerable area, and reached by a driveway, require an approach that will harmonize and give a characteristic impression of the building and its enclosed surroundings. The importance of this feature in embellishing home grounds is usually underestimated. Gateways and entrances, properly treated, are a powerful auxiliary, investing the place with their force and character.



If the situation be suburban, with a number of buildings in the neighborhood, or if the house and grounds are somewhat formal in design, then the entrance should be marked with architecture, either with or without gates. The architecture may be elaborate, in the form of a curving wall with pillars and an arch, more or less carved, or it may be modestly simple, according to conditions. In the country, where the surroundings are purely natural, but little architectural work is advisable; and this had better consist of substantial but simple stone- or rustic-work.

A MODEST ENTRANCE

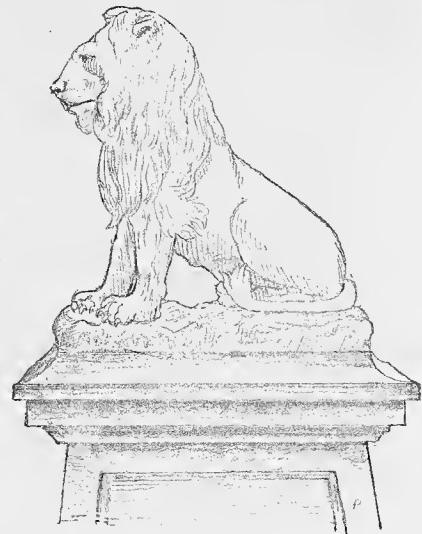
Modest simplicity invests the roadside gates pictured beneath. The substantial brick pillars supporting clinging vines stand like sentinels guarding the realms of peaceful sylvan beauty. A hardy creeper well adapted for such a situation is Ampelopsis Veitchii. The terrace steps of sod, shown in the picture, are unique and in harmony with the surroundings.



Hudson & Kearns

THE ENTRANCE TO A CALIFORNIA VILLA

The beautiful subtropical surroundings of a Californian home, given in the panel at top of page, are accentuated by the quiet dignity of the gateway and the contrasting white posts and gravel driveway against the greenery of the background. Such an entrance as this is fitted to the domain of beauty within. The hedge of Privet is kept low, and while it marks the border line between grounds and street, it does not obstruct the view. A hedge of this kind, compactly clothed with leaves to the ground, is attained by trimming the newly set plants to a foot in height and allowing them to grow only a foot a year for two or three years; this makes them branch at the bottom.





A RUSSIAN GARDEN
GATE

The view above is reproduced from a photograph of a garden entrance in Russia. The ornamental iron gates and fence, the tastefully carved stone gate-posts with the cut-stone fence base add to the impression of substantial elegance. The well-filled vases, giving an attractive finish to the gate-posts, produce a pleasing effect, and all combine into an ideal approach.

AN ARTISTIC ENTRANCE

The beautifully fashioned gates in our large engraving attest the skill of the iron-worker in their graceful design, which is in charming harmony with the entrance, the airy surroundings and balustrade - broken boundary wall.

The grouping of the trees shown in this picture is worthy of especial notice. Diversity of form, color of foliage, light and shade, and open vistas here play an important part in creating a beautiful living picture.





THE LAWN GATE

Beneath is shown a unique side gate in the wall opening on the lawn. The ironwork is gracefully patterned, and the walls well clothed with English Ivy, for which the Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) should be substituted, excepting for moist climates or situations.



A GOTHIC GATEWAY

The large view is given as a good example of a quaint Ivy-draped old gateway which adds character to the entrance and surroundings. The gothic arch, the clear-cut wall against the sky-line, the columnar-growing Lombardy Poplars and the Weeping Birch add variety of form and color to the picturesque composition.



AN ORNATE ENTRANCE

The very elaborate gateway pictured below forms a noble entrance to the broad driveway and long vista leading to the mansion. Such an approach leaves its impress of character upon the passing visitor, who cannot but appreciate that it guards a realm of handsome grounds and buildings within.

The pillars, of course, are of cut stone, the columns being elaborately carved. The crowning vases should contain fine specimens of Agaves, to be in keeping.



A PRETTY APPROACH FOR THE COUNTRY

The gates to a country house, to be appropriate to the natural surroundings, do not permit of much architectural work. The example above eminently fits its situation.



A RUSTIC GATEWAY

For a semi-wild country place nothing makes a prettier or a more appropriate entrance than rustic work artistically designed and substantially made. We show herewith a pleasing example.

A DRIVING PARK APPROACH

A very original and picturesque arched entrance is shown below. A conveniently located rocky point of land suggested the spanning of the driveway with an arch of stone connecting with the watch tower. The effect has always been much admired, particularly as the beauty of the ocean view seen through the arch is greatly enhanced. The creeper seen clinging to the stonework is the Japan Ivy.



A UNIQUE PORTAL AND LODGE

The gates given at the left are of original and striking character, suitable for a country estate. The posts are built of cut stone and are surmounted by figures. The picturesque effect would be more impressive if the vines, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, somewhat more completely draped the stonework of the wall.

AN ELABORATE RUSTIC ENTRANCE

At foot of page is presented a very elaborately designed rustic approach, but the picture is almost too small to permit of showing much detail. Each of the two driveway entrance posts is formed of four stout cedars, the open faces between them being built in with gnarled Laurel roots. The covered footpath entrances are unique, while the design of the gates and fence is very unusual, and quickly attracts the eye.



LAWNS AND THEIR EMBELLISHMENT

There is nothing more charming among the varied scenes in nature than a well-designed house surrounded by a fine landscape, particularly when the two are harmoniously united by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds, none is so important as a beautiful lawn,—the rich velvety turf varying in tones of green with the play of sunlight and cloud shadows, forms a reposeful, eye-satisfying groundwork against which the picture of house and its surroundings is composed not with brush and color, but by an arrangement of the actual subjects themselves, the smooth, well-kept lawn being the heart and life of all.

"The Tropics may have their delights, but they have not the turf, and the world without turf is a dreary desert. The Teutonic races all love turf; they emigrate in the line of its growth."—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

In regard to the formation and care of a lawn, the limited space at our disposal only permits us to generalize. A lawn may be formed either by laying turf or by sowing seed. The gain in time by sodding is mostly in anticipation, an advantage so slight as to scarcely be worthy of consideration, while the results obtained by both methods are not to be compared. Sods, no matter how carefully cut and closely laid, often separate, leaving crevices about which the grass dies out in dry weather; then the grasses that compose a pasture or roadside sod (generally the kind used for preparing lawns) are not at all the best sorts for forming a perfect lawn; besides, the smooth, elegant surface, such a desirable feature of a lawn, cannot be secured by sodding.

A perfect and enduring lawn, one of luxuriant richness with closely interwoven, firm, deep and elastic turf, is only created by sowing a composition of the various kinds of grass seeds suited to the conditions and the climate. Several varieties are needed, that the lawn may be verdure-clad during all seasons, and the seeds must be sown liberally (at the rate of from four to six bushels per acre), not only that a lawn may be produced quickly, but because the kinds of grasses suitable for perfect lawns are fine-leaved and should take entire possession of the ground promptly, thus checking the development of weeds, the seeds of which are in all soils. The coarse pasture and hummock-forming grasses will not produce a fine lawn. Good, rich, deeply worked soil either of friable texture, or else underdrained, is as necessary for the production of a perfect lawn as for garden crops, although most grasses, being accommodating plants, if they do not get the requisites for best results will do their best with what is supplied them. Early and frequent mowing and

rolling, as well as the liberal application of water through a lawn sprinkler during dry seasons, is one of the secrets of maintaining beautiful green turf from snow to snow. While the lawn is the foundation of the garden landscape, the arrangement of plants, trees, shrubs, flower beds and other embellishment is a matter of almost equal importance. Many splendid opportunities for handsome effects are entirely destroyed or only partially realized from the lack of appreciation of the underlying principles of lawn adornment. The term "lawn" to many people conveys an impression of grass dotted here and there with trees, shrubs and plants, and where an open space occurs, an invitation to another tree. This is a mistake.

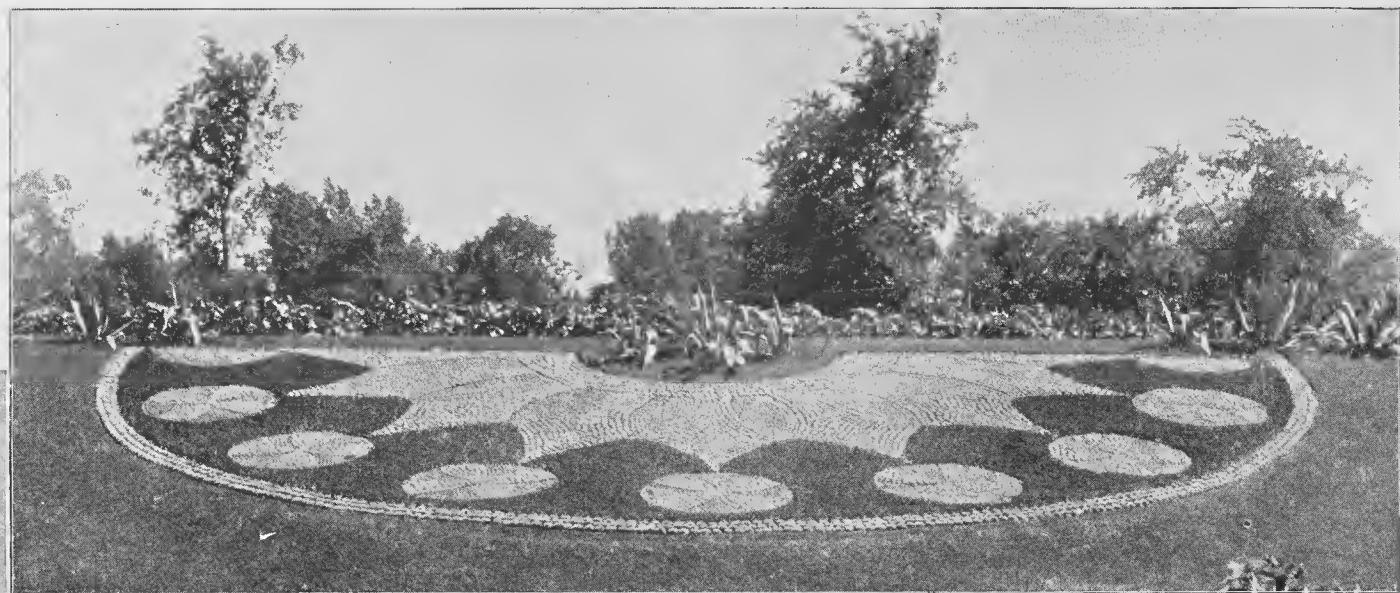
Among the fundamentals to be considered in planting and decorating the home grounds the chief feature is the style of the garden. Where buildings dominate a small area, a certain formality in the garden design best develops the architectural ideal, such as straight walks flagged with stone, formal flower beds, even if informally planted, evergreens and hedges trimmed to form, etc. Also in harmony with such surroundings are terraces, balustrades, vases, statuary, fountain and other artificial accessories—of course, the architectural character of the building will invite the play of judgment as to modification or extreme to be followed in the garden plan. Formal gardens tend toward monotony, therefore when grounds are sufficiently large, the most continuously pleasing effects are attained in conforming to the "natural" style in arrangement, the principle being a large area of open lawn unobstructed by scattered plantings of trees and shrubs, though exceptions may be made where the breadth of grass is unusually wide or too flat, for then an occasional fine specimen of shrub or tree, such as a Purple Beech or Weeping White Birch, in addition to the artistic flower beds, will enhance the scene in color variety; but, as a rule, trees and shrubs should be confined to the boundary margins and be massed in irregular groups, promontories, buxom swells, etc., of varying sizes, some of which should run out on the lawn, thus forming intervening bays of green turf above which the openings between the trees allow the eye to wander through the vista beyond the limitations of the grounds. Good examples in tree grouping are shown on pages 21 and 33. Shrubs and herbaceous plants fringing the trunks of trees and the open boundary wall or fence tend to obliterate the lines of restricted area and convey an impression of larger grounds. A wide greensward, nobly framed with a fringing boundary of trees, etc., as just described, forms an ideal groundwork for brilliant color effects, with flowers and ornamental plants thus enhanced and enhancing the natural picture.



THE ITALIAN GARDEN—A GROUND OF GLORIOUS COLOR

AN EFFECTIVE CARPET BED

A brilliant pattern in colored plants is reproduced here; the effective contrast against the green background of grass is very striking. The dark groundwork is composed of the red-leaved Alternanthera, the white wings and circles of Centaurea candidissima, the outer edge being of Echeveria secunda glauca.



QUAINT AND FORMAL

"All is fine that is fit" is an old proverb, and although formal gardens are severely criticized by admirers of picturesque strength and breadth, yet there is no style of garden surroundings that better "fit" the straight lines and formal facades of the Elizabethan house pictured to the left than the formal garden. The artificial execution and finish of the garden soften the lines of the mansion, which it agreeably connects with the natural landscape effects beyond. The topiary work in the background gives a touch of the quaint as well.

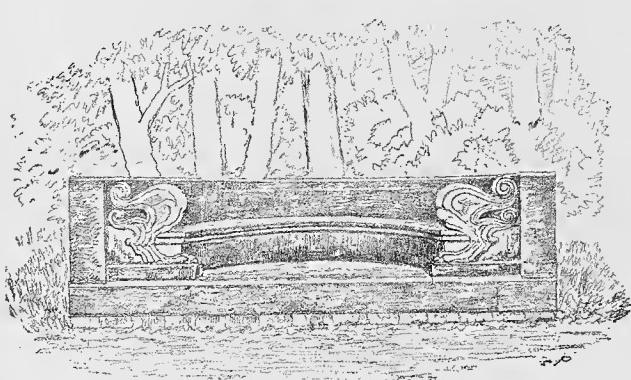


A FORMAL GARDEN

The quaint features of an old Italian garden are shown on the right. Old moss-grown urns, formally trimmed evergreens, the walled cistern of aquatics, the patterned beds of gaily colored flowers kept in order by edgings of Box set in the turf, intersecting walks of white gravel, with a background of somber, stately trees — who shall say that the effect is not charming?

—

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THE CHINESE BRIDGE

Water is a pleasing feature in all lawns and grounds. When placid its still surface and reflected pictures have a harmonizing and reposeful influence upon the surroundings. Water furnishes charming opportunities for varied and beautiful effects. Water Lilies and aquatics may glorify its surface; its banks may be picturesquely fringed with vegetation, and broken by open slopes of grass; bridges and summer-houses may punctuate its beauty. We picture to the left a similar scene with a gracefully designed footbridge in happy imitation of the Chinese style, with arched spans connecting with a bell-decked pagoda on an island.



HENDERSON'S PICTURESQUE GARDENS

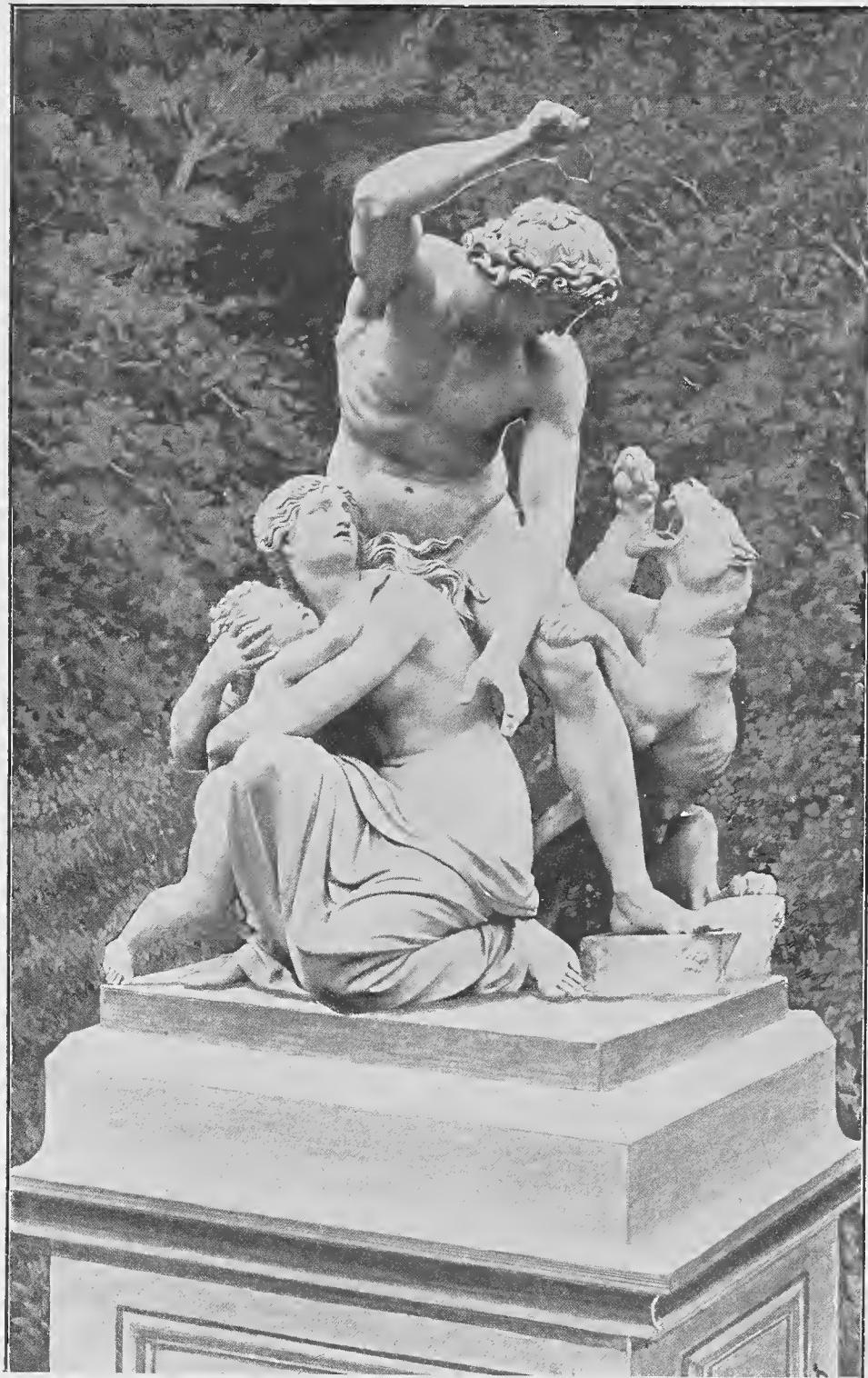
ELABORATELY DECORATED PARK

The section of a park we illustrate below is unusually well arranged into a picturesque harmony. Our limited space does not permit us to go into particulars, but many details may be gathered from the picture.

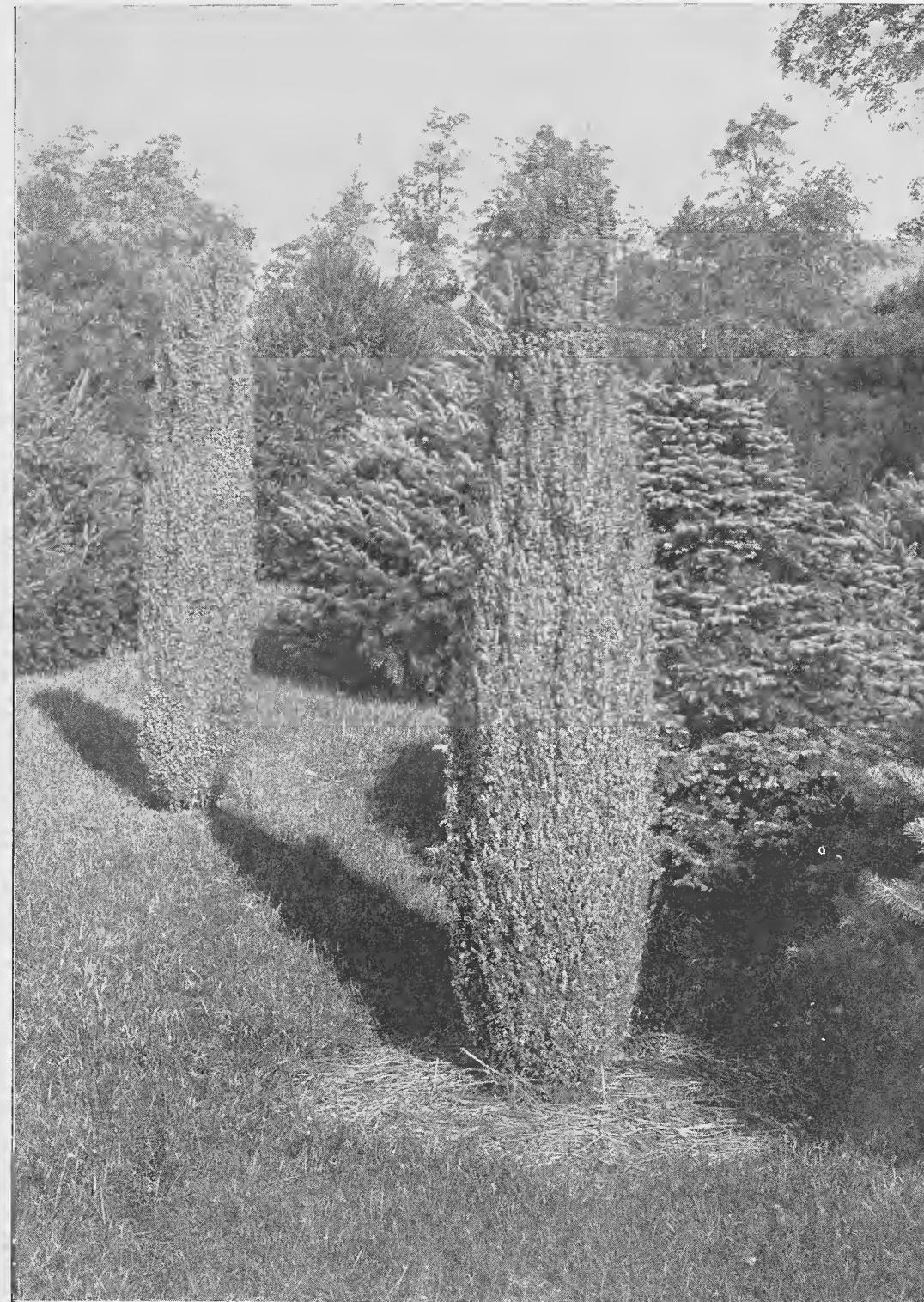


ORNATE BEDDING

Above is shown a handsomely designed and well-planted "carpet bed." The ground-work of the outer border is composed of *Echeveria secunda glauca*, beaded on the outer and inner edges with *Echeveria metallica*. The scroll is of red *Alternanthera*; the dark groundwork in the center is dwarf blue *Ageratum*, with scrolls of red *Alternanthera*, edged with double white *Alyssum*. Of course many other combinations of plants can be used to get different color effects.



AN ARTISTIC GROUP OF MODERN SCULPTURE



IRISH JUNIPERS AND OTHER EVERGREENS



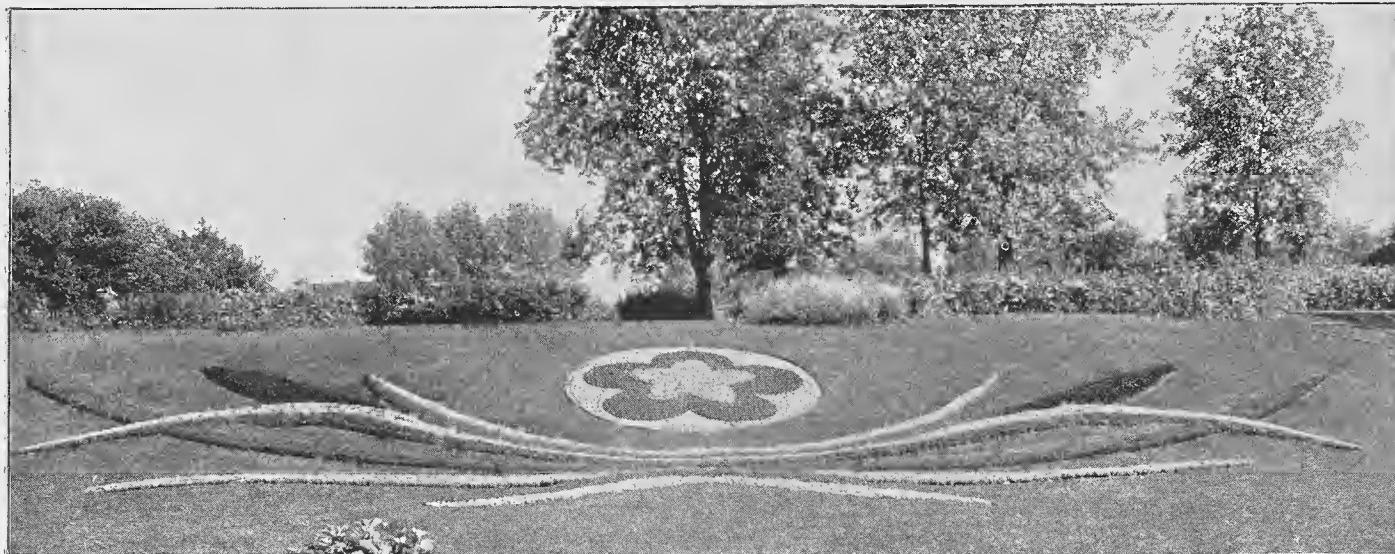
THE TERRACE STEPS

The terrace at the lake end of the mall in Central Park is embellished with elaborately carved stonework forming the arcade, balustrades and series of steps leading to the fountain. The whole effect is one of grandeur, and is much admired. We can but show a small section of it above. The pillar in the foreground is draped with Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

A PRETTY LAWN FOUNTAIN

We illustrate below a very pretty example of lawn embellishment. The large stone fountain basin forms a fine water garden, in which aquatic plants and Water Lilies of various colors appear to great advantage. The flowering plants grouped outside of the basin are Tuberous Begonias, Begonia Vernon, Geraniums, etc. The smoothly shaven lawn and the luxuriant trees form a fine background.





EFFECTIVE RIBBON
BEDDING

The above illustrates a very effective example of "ribbon bedding" on a sloping lawn, a position well adapted to showing a pattern bed in its entirety. The circular design is planted with double white Alyssum, Alternanthera nigra and *A. aurea nana*, the latter forming the center star.

The ribbons are planted with double white Alyssum, dwarf blue Ageratum, and the red- and dark-leaved Alternantheras. Other good combinations could be made.

THE FORMAL AND THE PICTURESQUE

The illustration below presents a very happy combination of formal grounds and picturesque plantations of shrubbery and trees. The flower beds would be effective planted with bright scarlet Geraniums, bordered with the white-leaved *Centaurea gymnocarpa*. The bed at the base of the statue is adapted for design bedding—such as the circular bed illustrated at the left.





ARTISTIC HOME GROUNDS

To the left we show an example of home grounds artistically treated. The vase-embellished balustrade is in keeping with the architecture of the house and its surroundings. The broad sweep of open lawn is pleasingly dressed at the boundaries with evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs — of both pyramidal and round-headed growth. There is harmony and yet the charm of variety in color, light, shade and form both against the sky-line and lawn outline.

FRENCH CANNAS FOR LAWN BEDDING

The illustration to the right gives a good idea of the value and beauty of the dwarf large-flowering French Cannas as lawn bedders. These Cannas are perfectly at home in the American climate, and when grown in rich deep soil and not allowed to suffer for lack of moisture, they are gorgeously effective, particularly so when massed one sort only in one bed. Their luxuriant dwarf growth, immense Gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors, and their profusion and continuity of bloom until frost render them easily the most satisfactory and popular bedding and garden plants grown.



ARTISTIC TREE GROUPING

The charm of lawn and landscape depends largely upon trees, for according to their utilization the sky-line is pleasantly diversified or rendered monotonous, and according to their arrangement boundary lines are gracefully obliterated or angularly defined. With trees beautiful vistas are often created or objectionable ones may be easily screened from view.



Trees add dignity, grace and picturesqueness, and their diffused lights and shadows soften, enhance and harmonize color effects. While the lawn forms the groundwork, trees supply the background in the production of nature's pictures. But few people appreciate and analyze artistic excellence in tree grouping, yet the result is unconsciously felt. One may select from many varieties, to gain finest effects.



Pleasing groups of trees, such as we portray in the central illustration, are not usually formed without some study being given to the following points of composition: Form of growth for sky and surface variety, as the columnar Poplars, round-headed Maples, arching Elms, Weeping Willows, etc.; color contrasts, as dark-leaved Oaks, white Birch, yellow Willows, etc.; ground outline, as swells fringed with small trees, and shrubbery hiding boundaries, with intervening bays leading into vistas, thus conveying an impression of distance and unlimited domain, so gratifying to the beholder at any time of the year.

HUNTER & KEARNS

HENDERSON'S PICTURESQUE GARDENS



BEAUTIFUL "BILTMORE"

This estate, near Asheville, North Carolina, is famous for its elaborate gardens and lawns and beautiful landscape effects. Trees and shrubs, flowering, deciduous and evergreen, both native and imported, have been utilized by thousands according to the ideals of high landscape art to produce effects, both picturesque and formal. We give a view of the mansion, which stands in a commanding position, surrounded by its own beautiful grounds, and overlooking miles of country from whence the eye can range over hill and dell, forest, lake and stream, finding its limitation only where the distant mountain peaks meet the cloud line.



The striking Terrace Garden beneath is arranged with the true formality of the Italian type. The angular lines of ample walks, lawns, pools, hedges and creeper-clad wall, punctuated with tubs of large Bay trees and statuary, form an artistic harmony in juxtaposition with the architectural lines of the magnificent house, steps from which lead into this garden as shown in the foreground.

Below this Terrace Garden is the Shrub Garden, where all of the best in flowering shrubs are boldly grouped in a natural manner. There are many other beautiful features at Biltmore, including the Walled Flower Garden, Zigzag Drive, conservatories, pergolas, arbors, etc., all combining in the formation of one of the finest estates in this country.

THE GRECIAN GARDEN

Gay parterres of patterned color, with statues, figures and urns all enclosed with vase-adorned balustrades, are often considered an indispensable feature, partially or entirely surrounding a stately house of classical design, carrying out the pretty idea that architecture does not end with the house. The formally designed flower-beds, kept in restraint by well-trimmed edgings of dark-leaved Box, with the contrasting groundwork and paths of white gravel, the borders carpeted with soft green turf, all add richness of color, distinction, and a domestic character as well as a proper degree of formality to the building they embellish.

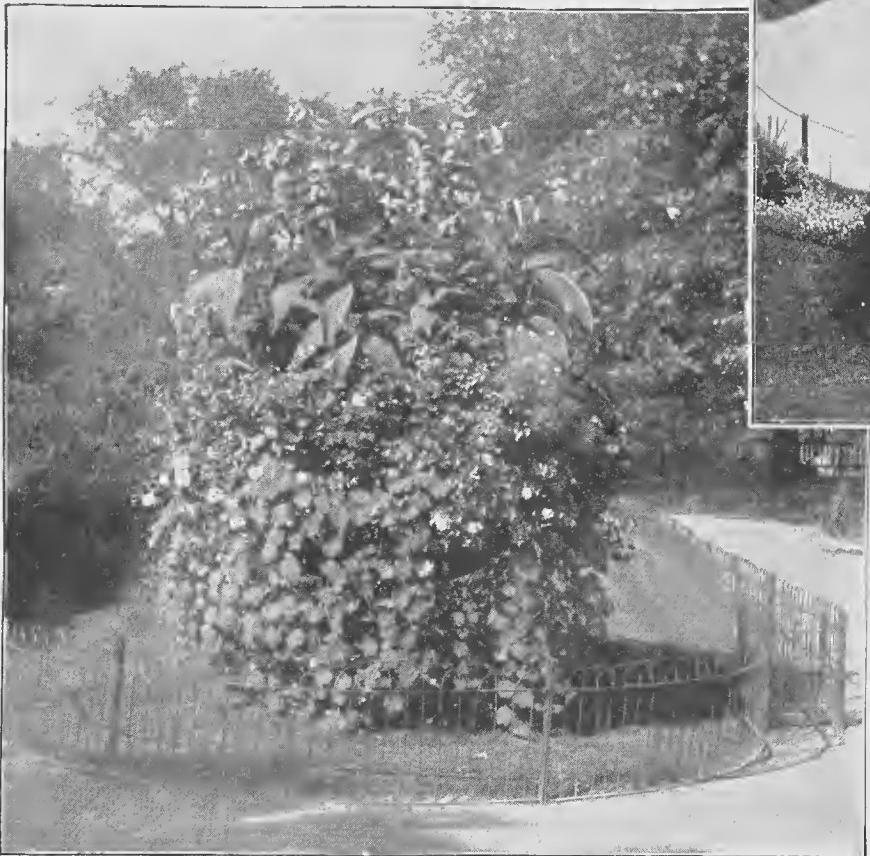
Such a garden establishes a happy relationship and connecting link between house and landscape that pleases the eye, being carried over the glorious ground of color to its counterpoise and setting, the panorama

of sylvan and meadow greenery lying beyond. When location permits the house and garden to crown the summit of a terraced slope, great opportunity is afforded for enhanced effects and views. We give herewith a charming example of the house garden after the "Grecian" pattern.



A TERRA-COTTA VASE WELL FILLED

Vases, well filled with luxuriant vines and plants, form very decorative objects when properly located on the lawn. We have always had good success with the terra-cotta vases in hot and exposed situations; the thick brick-like material absorbs water, and remains cool when exposed to the glare of the sun, and in consequence the plants thrive well, as the soil does not dry out so readily, especially around the side of the vase. These vases can, of course, be painted any color desired.

**ELABORATE PARK BEDDING**

The center bed in the above illustration is composed of the following plants: The sloping edge is of *Echeveria secunda glauca*, with panels of *Alternanthera nigra*; the raised scroll and circles are of dwarf blue *Ageratum* over a groundwork of double white *Alyssum*; the raised center, filled with *Agave* and *Cactus*, is bordered with *Echeveria secunda glauca*. The taller individual plants grouped or isolated over the bed are *Agaves* and varieties of *Cactus*. The two circular parterres, flanking the center bed, are filled with double white *Alyssum*, dwarf blue *Ageratum* and the red-leaved *Alternanthera*.



AN ARTISTICALLY BRIDGED LAKELET

We illustrate below a handsomely treated park lakelet. The substantial cut-stone bridge with its ornate approaches; the walled lake margin, adorned with iron vases; the placid water, decked with groups of aquatic plants and various colored Water Lilies, all compose into an artistic picture against the greenery of the surrounding grass and trees. In the foreground appears a row of young French Canna plants.



A PLEASING BEDDING EFFECT

The ornamental bed pictured above, while comparatively simple, is exceedingly effective and in pleasing harmony with the surroundings. Though not quite as elaborate and flat as carpet-bedding, it is still graceful in design and full of brilliant color and contrast. The center is filled with bronze-leaved French Cannas, the surrounding lobes being filled alternately with scarlet and pink-flowering Geraniums, the outer defining edge being of the white-leaved *Centaurea gymnocarpa*. Many other combinations may be made with different plants. A well-shaped specimen of Austrian Pine, a favorite conifer, is seen in the background. The spreading deciduous tree in the middle-ground is an American Elm.

THE TERRACE STEPS IN CENTRAL PARK

The large view illustrates the very handsome terrace steps and bridge at the end of the mall, overlooking the fountain and lakes in Central Park, New York. The ornately carved stonework, panels of polished marble and granite, balustrades, massive vases and arched arcade produce an effect of grandeur. The landscape scene from here is unapproachable, being composed of green lawns, groups of shrubbery and trees, weeping, round-headed and pyramidal, flower beds and clumps of hardy-flowering perennial plants and ornamental grasses.



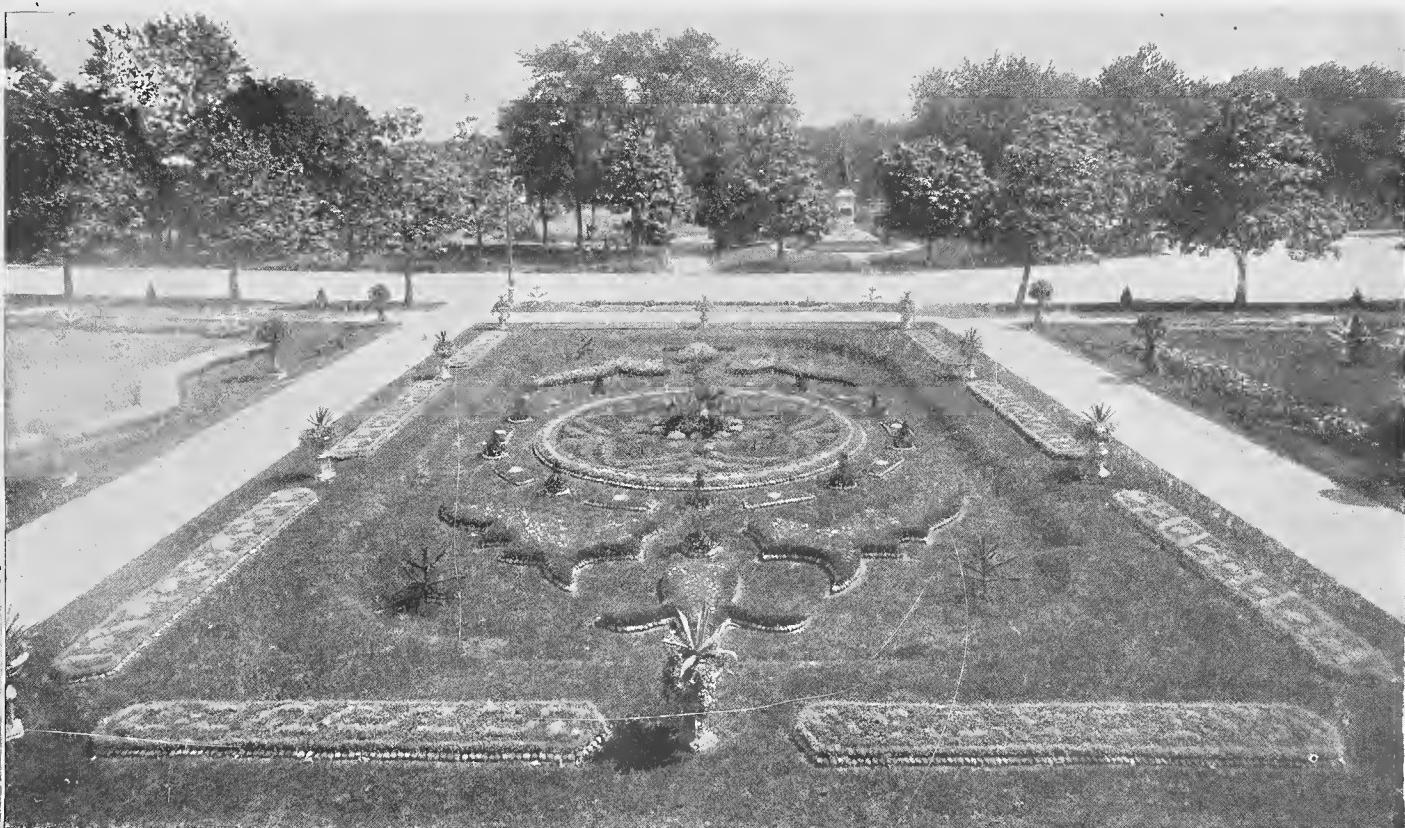
ARTISTIC SCROLL BEDDING

We represent here a very effective scroll of flowering plants that stands out boldly on the slope against the green of the lawn. The rope-like scroll is of *Stevia serrata variegata*; enclosing circular beds of scarlet and pink Geraniums, although numerous other combinations of plants could be used. A scroll of salmon Geraniums, enclosing beds of red Coleus, would be pretty.



A WATER MIRROR

Below we picture a portion of one of the beautiful lakes in Central Park, New York city. The banks of irregular outline are high and rocky in places, in others the grassy lawns slope to the margin. Beautiful trees, shrubs and thickets fringe the shores and are mirrored in the limpid water. The entire effect is charmingly picturesque, and well situated in relation to the landscape composition. The rustic summer-house gives a happy touch.

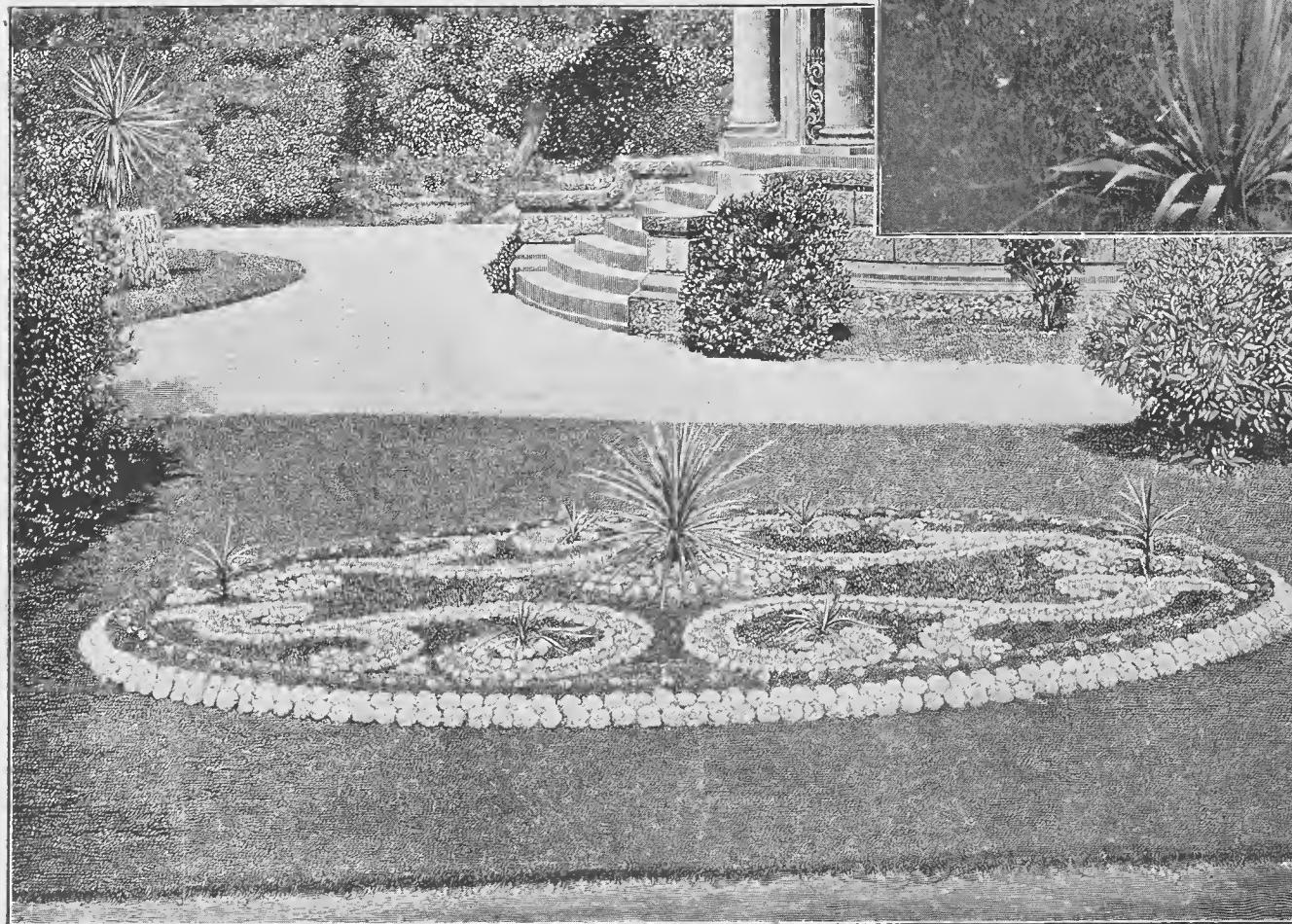


HANDSOME LAWN BEDDING

The above shows forth a very attractive example of geometrical bedding. Note the depression in the lawn in which the design beds are situated, thus surrounding them with a rich frame of sod. The vases are filled with Agaves and trailing plants. The panel beds are: groundwork, red Alternanthera, edged with Echeveria secunda glauca; the pattern work being of Santolina incana and yellow Alternanthera. The center circular bed has groundwork of Mesembryanthemum cordifolium var., patterned with yellow Coleus, blue Lobelia, rose and yellow Alternantheras, all ringed with red Alternantheras, with a stripe of variegated Alyssum. The other beds are composed of Oxalis tropæoloides, Nierembergias, Begonia Vernon, variegated Thyme, Centaurea candidissima, in addition to Alternantheras, etc.

ARTISTIC BEDDING WELL PLACED

Design bedding never looks better than as a lawn adjunct to architecture, and the pretty bed shown below is especially well placed. It is composed of a groundwork of *Sedum acre*, with the outlines of the scroll-work in *Echeveria secunda glauca*, which also forms the outer marginal lines. The spreading, upright plants are *Dracæna indivisa*. These form a very quiet bed; if something more showy is desired, use red *Alternanthera*, scrolled with the Golden Feather variety and margined with *Centaurea candidissima*. Many other combinations are also possible.



YUCCAS ON THE LAWN

A bold grouping of *Yucca filamentosa* is illustrated above. This plant is perfectly hardy, delighting in rich sandy soil, which, if worked 2 or 3 feet deep, with plenty of rotted manure incorporated, will grow Yuccas to perfection. Wet soil does not agree with them. Hardy Yuccas are very effective, not only for lawn groups, but for breaking the monotony in shrubbery and hardy borders (see page 102). They are also well adapted for rock gardens. A fine specimen in Central Park, New York, grew on a rocky ledge overhanging a driveway, where it boldly cut the sky-line and commanded the admiration of all observers.



AN ARTISTIC URN

Urns and figures when properly placed in formal gardens, with walks and formal lines, aid in carrying out the artistic effects, especially when such gardens are near the house; but on grounds with a natural landscape effect such architectural accessories should be sparingly used, if at all, and should be located most carefully in not too conspicuous places.

RAISED ORNAMENTAL BEDDING

The engraving below shows a fine example of raised ornamental bedding. The outer border is formed of Dwarf Box; the double row immediately inside that is *Echeveria secunda glauca*. The light-colored feathery scroll is a grass, *Phalaris arundinacea picta*. The groundwork inside the grass scroll is *Alternanthera paronychioides major*, dotted with *Centaurea candidissima*. The tall plants in the center are *Grevillea robusta*. The center of the bed may be filled with Coleus or Geraniums. The border on the left of the bed, across the walk, is made with red and yellow Alternantheras, with clumps of *Ricinus* and *Agaves* at intervals to relieve the flatness. Coleus could be used for ribbons; the outer edges are Dwarf Box.





A FLORAL SUN-DIAL

A FLORAL SUN-DIAL

To the left we illustrate not only a very ornamental but an exceedingly interesting bedding effect, a sun-dial made on the lawn with flowering and ornamental-leaved plants. The center of the dial, with its radiating points, is planted with double white Alyssum; the dark points between the rays are of grass; the surrounding band containing the numerals is planted with red Alternantheras, with an outer beading of Echeveria secunda glauca; the numerals themselves are of yellow Alternantheras allowed to grow taller than the groundwork. The shade-index, or finger, that casts the time shadow, in the illustration is a fine specimen of the columnar-growing Cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, though a pillar formed shade finger like this will not show continuously correct sun time, for as the season advances, the shadow it casts will fall daily a little further away from given points at corresponding time. A triangular shade finger, however, can be used with the upper edge so inclined that the shadow it casts will reach the same points at the same times daily; this is accomplished by having the upper edge, termed the "time-shadow edge," parallel with the earth's axis, the correct inclination being attained by an astronomical calculation suited to the latitude; or, practically correct results may be obtained by experimenting with a temporary shade finger, say a 3-inch strip of board arranged so that the north end can be adjusted until the correct inclination is obtained; the length of the board should reach about three-fourths of the distance across a semi-circular dial of any size desired. This board (or other shade finger) must run north and south,—a compass will aid in setting it true; rest the southern end on the ground, then elevate the north end according to the latitude, which, if the same as that of Savannah, Ga., will be about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches to a foot measured along the ground edge of the shade finger; or for Washington, D. C., $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; for New York City, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; for Montreal, Canada, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The shadow cast by

this finger at noon will point directly north toward the location for placing the numerals XII. Compare the position of the twelve o'clock shadow with your watch for a few days, and if it returns to the same position, the proper inclination has been obtained; if the shadow has shifted, then raise or lower the north end of the shade finger as circumstances require, until it casts the shadow continuously right. Then the placing of the rest of the numerals on the dial is simply a matter of noting the location of the shadow at corresponding hours by a watch. The temporary shade finger may then be replaced with a more ornamental one of same inclination—a row of Arborvitæ, kept trimmed to form, or a latticed trellis, or a wire frame of proper shape covered with Cinnamon Vines, Maurandia or other small climbers, may be utilized.



WALL-BORDERED GROUNDS

The above illustration does not do justice to the effectiveness of these wall-edged grounds, which are really very attractive. The low wall is broken by angular bays, every corner of which is crowned by a well-filled vase. The arch-spanned entrance is draped with hardy vines. The grounds are laid out with walks gracefully curving among groups of shrubs, trees, flower beds and gardenesque objects. The star-shaped bed in the foreground is filled with yellow-flowering Cannas in the center, and scarlet Salvia in the points.

RIVALS IN HARMONY

The art of gardening has been evolving since the days of the Garden of Eden, developing gradually into gardens in which in addition to fruits, there were also grown herbs, spices and vegetables; then followed an era in which ornamental vegetation was included, as well as that for practical use. Arrangement soon

succeeded haphazard planting; form and design followed, and then came "styles," with their votaries and opponents, since which time there has been a continuous conflict of rival schools designated as architectural, classical, formal, geometrical, symmetrical, topiary, natural, landscape, etc.; or possibly the style bore the name of the country in which it originated—as the Italian, Dutch, etc. We will enter into neither the merits nor the faults of these various styles. Each, no doubt, suited the taste, environment and times. Occasionally an extreme of style, an arboreal monstrosity, or bad judgment and taste would be displayed, calling forth the ridicule of some rival school; though it is well, perhaps, that there should be this "condemning-of-sins-we-are-not-inclined-to" spirit, for the criticisms, one of the other, tend to general improvement and check the production of the grotesque.

At the present day the important battle of "styles" in the decoration of home grounds is being waged between the exponents of "design bedding" and the "naturalists," but there is no doubt that both styles are indispensable in appropriate locations, and in many instances should go hand-in-hand, the one enhancing the beauty of the other; formality and design bedding in juxtaposition with the formal lines of architecture, gradually breaking into the landscape of the natural. We picture on this page a good example of how gardening art has wrought harmony between the rivals formality, bedding, landscape and the natural; it replies silently to all critics.

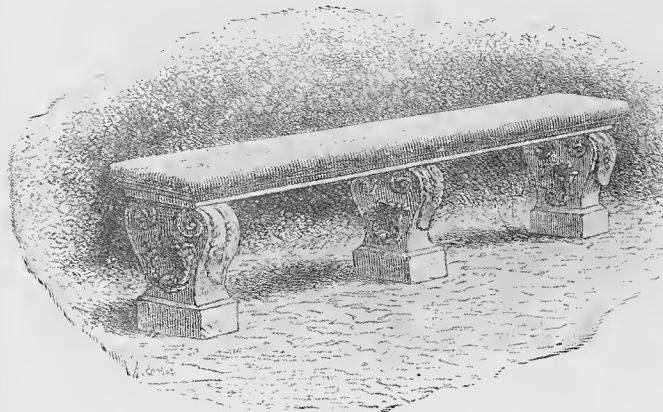




THE PARTERRE

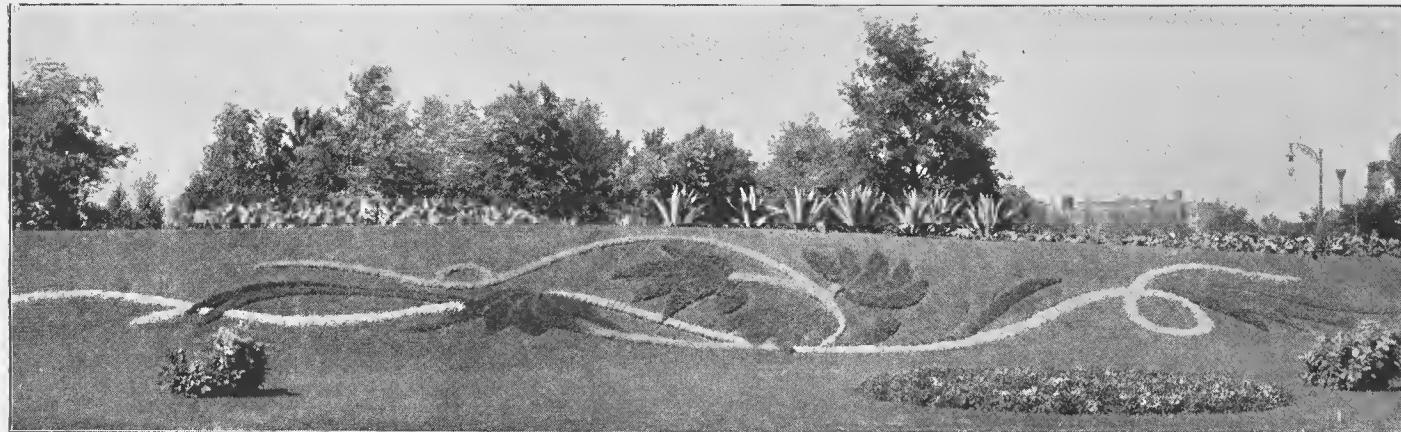
Old-fashioned parterre bedding, although much decried by partisans of "the natural," still retains for many people its charm of association, and there is no doubt that when the parterre is artistically designed and properly situated in juxtaposition with appropriate architecture it forms a very ornamental feature of the house grounds.

The elaborate flower beds
edged with
dark green
Box kept well
trimmed to
form bring out
the patterns in
strong relief
against the
background of
white gravel.



VARIETY AND VISTA

That the lawn is the groundwork in the creation of outdoor pictures is well exemplified in the larger landscape illustration. Here we see a delightfully broad sweep of greensward artistically fringed with trees and shrubbery of pleasing variety in form and color, leading to eye-satisfying vistas, perspectives and sky-line.



LEAF AND BRANCH
BEDDING DESIGN

Scroll bedding is often rendered more effective by being placed on a terrace slope. In the panel at top of page the leaves are planted with red *Alternanthera*, and the veins with the yellow variety. The branch or scroll is planted with the white-leaved *Centaurea candidissima*. The oval bed in the foreground is planted with the red-leaved *Begonia Vernon*. Large *Agaves* are shown on the top of the terrace and are flanked by beds of dwarf *Cannas*. Design beds, of course, enable one to utilize different combinations of plants.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

The lawn is the most beautiful feature of home surroundings. The rich velvety green-sward in broad open sweeps forms the foundation of garden and landscape pictures. The large view gives a good idea of the artistic value of a perfect lawn.





WATER PICTURES

The undisturbed reflections on the surface of clear water often produce enhanced pictures of the mirrored objects. The unique water treatment illustrated overhead conveys a good idea of the effective results thus sought. The white marble temple and its flanking statues, surrounded by placid water, sunlit and shaded, have their images pictured in varying intensities and outlines as they gradually shift positions with the moving sun-rays. The charm of such a scene is enchanting.



THE LAKE MIRROR

Water greatly improves the artistic possibilities of any landscape, whether it be in the form of fountain, brook, river, pool or lake. While running water supplies manifold attractions, it is the quiet mirror-like expanse of a large pond or lake with the reflected lights and shadows of the bordering trees that proves untiringly pleasing, creating, as it does, an unlimited variety of harmonious and reposeful pictures.

THE TERRACED LAWN

Grass-clothed terraces are admittedly agreeable features near a house situated on the summit of a slope, the house gaining character and importance not only from its elevated situation, but the terraces seeming to give an impression of stability to its foundation. The example illustrated below is very pleasing; the various levels of the successive terraces embellished simply with clipped evergreens give a touch of the formal sufficient to permit the classic lines of the house and balustraded enclosure to break away gradually to the surrounding natural landscape.

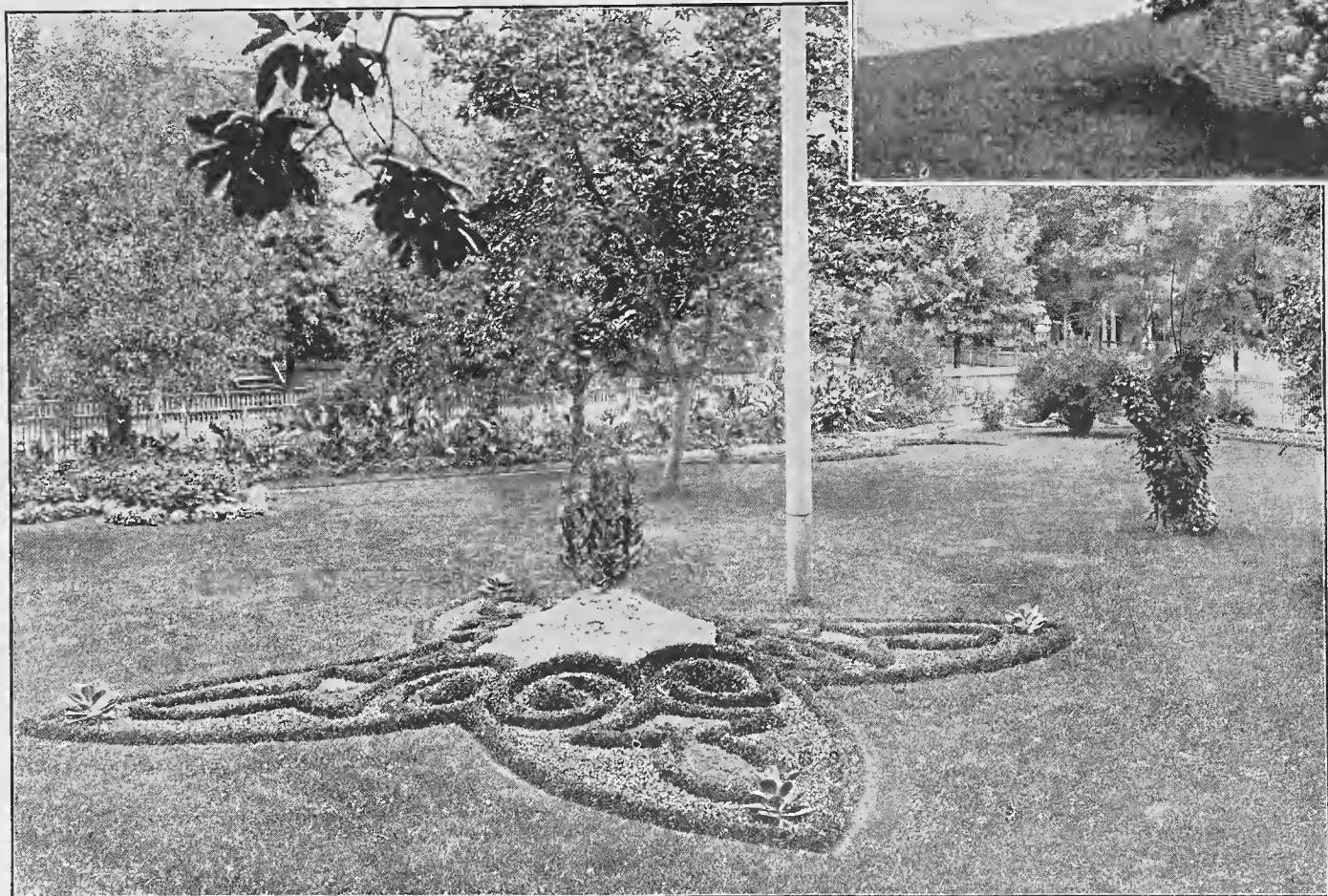


THE TERRACE STEPS

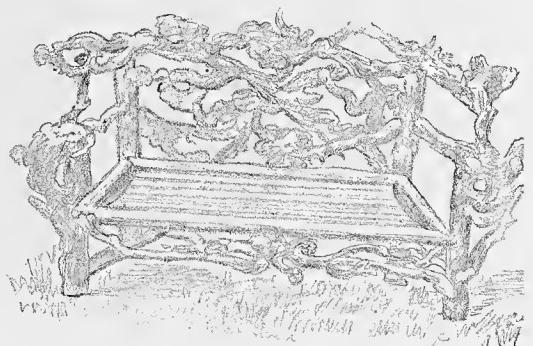
One of the merits of a terrace is the charming opportunities that it affords for a certain amount of adornment with apparently useful garden architecture, as steps and balustrades; these again permit of being further embellished with vases and statuary. We picture above simple terrace steps of stone draped with Japan Ivy.

A BASKET FLOWER BED

This unique adornment, illustrated on the right, is suitable for places where the "natural" style of planting is followed, and where formal vases, etc., would be out of place. This basket was made for the purpose, of rattan, and measured about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet across the top; it is open at the bottom, excepting for a strip of wood across each way to hold the basket in shape, with similar strips across near the top. The handle is 2 feet high. This flower basket attracted much attention on account of its beauty and novelty. Plants of too rampant growth were avoided, for fear they would over-grow the basket to the hiding of its identity. The plants used were Manettia for the handle, Solanum Jasminoides and double Nasturtium for droopers, and a miscellaneous variety of plants for the center.

**RAISED SCROLL BEDDING**

To the left we show a fine example of this improved style of bedding. When well designed and kept in good form this raised scroll effect is unusually pleasing; the bed here shown is composed of a groundwork of yellow-leaved Alternanthera, with scroll and edging of the red-leaved variety allowed to grow taller, and then rounded to form with shears. The raised center of the bed is *Echeveria secunda glauca*. A good center plant would be *Agave*, *Pandanus Veitchii*, *Dracæna indivisa* or *Grevillea robusta*. The four corner plants are *Echeveria metallica*.



A CHARMING GRASS WALK

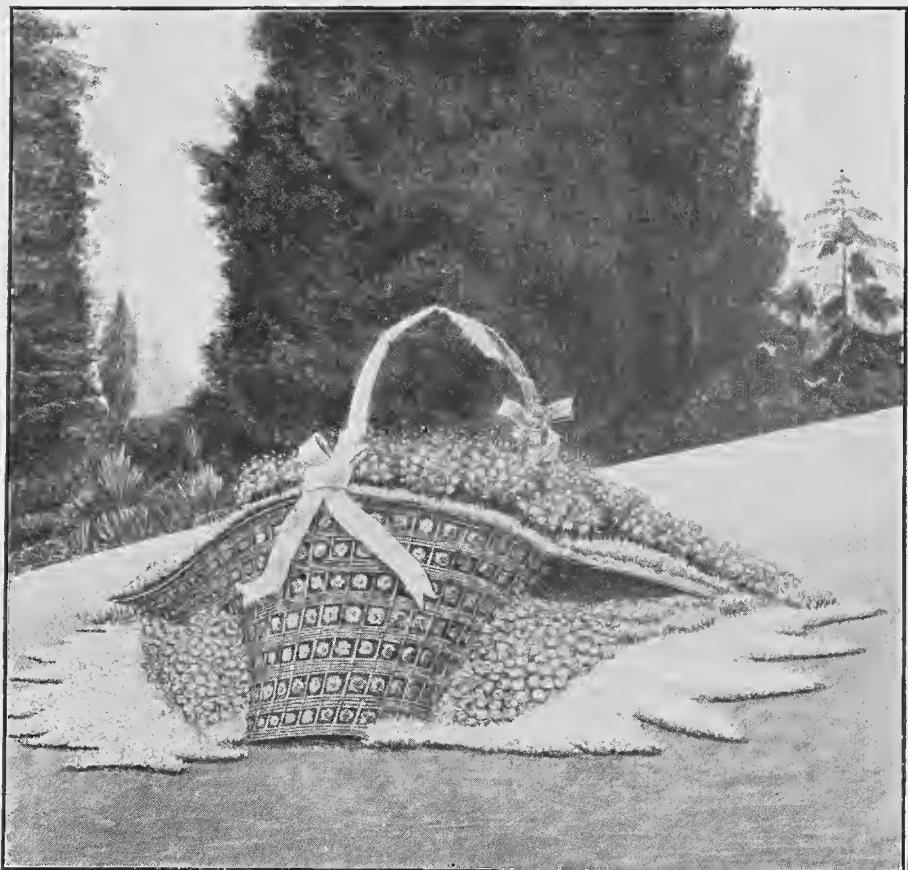
An agreeable feature of the lawn is a grass walk, of which we furnish a good example beneath. The soft green carpet of grass, partially shaded with trees, and outlined with shrubbery, forms a lovely vista of beauty and repose.



A PLEASING LAWN VIEW

Upon the selection and arrangement of trees and shrubs depends the charm of a lawn. The one above pictured is very pleasing, with its grassy slopes of varied contour forming the groundwork, on which artistic groups of trees diversified in form, color and texture give a well-broken skyline and a charmingly varied surface form, as well as foliage of different shades.





A FLOWER BASKET

Here is depicted a most unique bedding ornament for a sharp slope. The basket is made of rattan, the ribbon of zinc, enameled white. The plants in the interstices are *Echeveria secunda glauca*, with a group of same at right and left, finished off with double white *Alyssum*. *Begonia Vernon*, dwarf *Ageratum*s, blue and white, *Cuphea platycentra*, *Lobelias*, dwarf *Lantanas*, or any low-growing flowering plants will answer for the center.



A GROUP OF IRIS

The central picture is of a fine bed of the typical "Fleur-de-lis," known also as German Iris. These hardy herbaceous plants luxuriate in semi-shaded situations, in rich soil, and where abundantly supplied with water during the growing and blooming period, they produce an abundance of large, delightfully fragrant flowers of an endless variety and combination of colors. Eventually they form large clumps of fine effects for lawn and garden grouping.



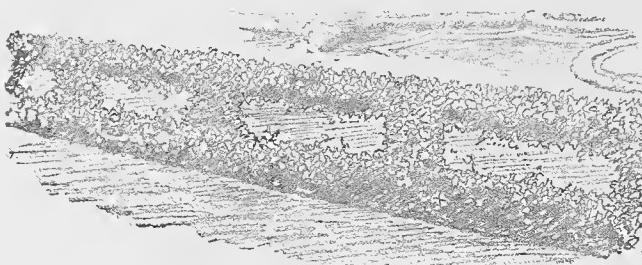
A PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

We show above a very effective bit of landscape composition in Central Park, New York. The background of trees is nicely varied in form against the sky-line, the Weeping Willow adding its charm of grace and coloring. The irregularly massed shrubbery gives a pleasing outline to the lawn. In the foreground *Ampelopsis Veitchii* is wedded to the stonework, and *Ricinus* and *Cannas* add a tropical touch and tint.



A UNIQUE FORMAL GARDEN

We illustrate above an attractive formal garden, arranged with flower beds uniquely patterned in the green sod and margined with tile-edged gravel walks, thus forming striking contrasts. Such beds as these do not necessarily require strictly "bedding" plants to be effective, as they are eminently adapted for such summer-flowering plants as Roses, Petunias, Verbenas, Geraniums, Nasturtiums, etc., as well as for spring-flowering bulbs such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Scillas, etc.



AN ARTISTIC BRIDGE

The bridge - spanned stream running through the lawn, illustrated below, is in entire harmony with its surroundings. Here would be a charming place to have a water garden. *Nymphaeas* of various colors, a tall *Lotus* or two and an Egyptian *Papyrus* would appear to splendid advantage viewed from the bridge. The plants bedded in the foreground are young *Cannas*.



THE CENTRAL PARK FOUNTAIN

Below we illustrate the much-admired fountain in Central Park, New York City. This fountain is not only very large, but it is beautifully situated at the head of the lakes and at the base of the terrace stairway. The immense basin is rendered very attractive during the summer, being then well furnished with choice varieties of Water Lilies and other aquatics.



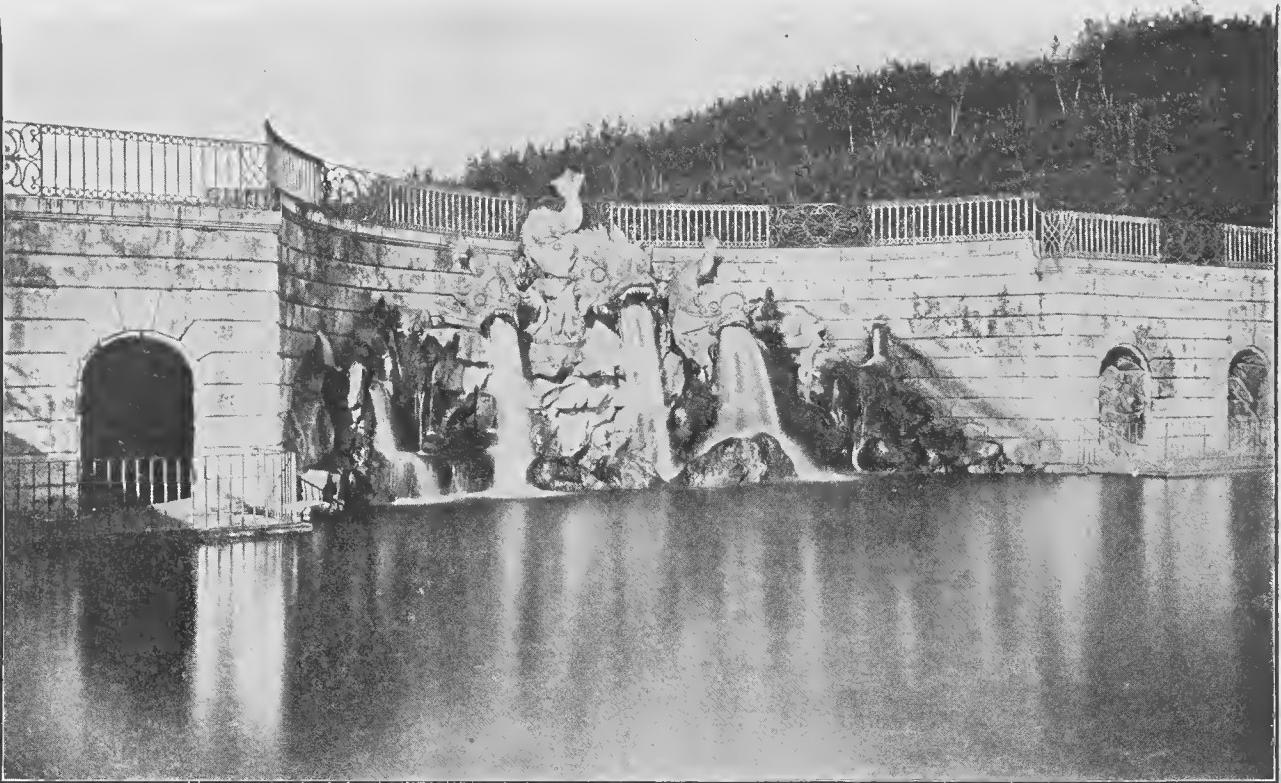
SUNKEN GARDEN BEDDING

Above is an elegantly arranged sunken formal garden. The terrace surrounding and connecting it with the open lawn forms a rich, frame-like background for the beautiful setting of colored foliage and flowering plants, white gravel walks, etc. The plants in the vases are Agaves. The following plants could be used to duplicate the bedding: Geraniums, Coleus, Achyranthes, Ageratum, Salvias, Begonia Vernon, Acalypha, etc.

HENDERSON'S PICTURESQUE GARDENS

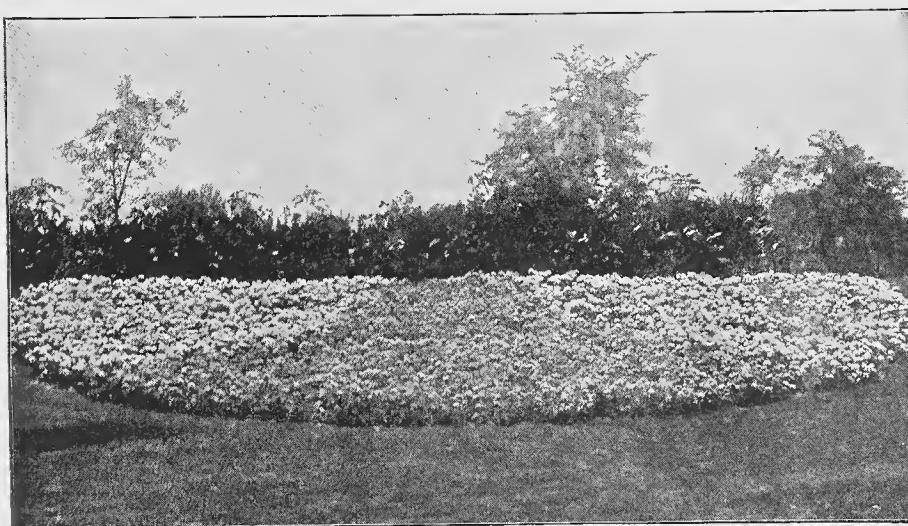
HOME GROUNDS ELABORATELY ADORNED

We picture below an elaborate treatment of home grounds, which conforms to the renaissance character of the architecture. Consequently everything is in pleasing harmony; broad geometrical walks of gravel; vase-adorned balustrades overlooking a shrub-planted terrace and the brilliant parterres lying below.



THE DOLPHIN DAM

The old Neapolitan gardens of Caserta are among the famous gardens of the world; the embellishments are of the most florid period of Italian renaissance, comprising statuary, groups of figures representing mythological subjects, ornately sculptured stone-work lavishly used in the formation of fountains, cascades, grottoes, temples, pergolas, etc., as the above treatment of the dam will indicate.



BEDDING IN THE SUNKEN GARDEN

The very handsome bedding illustrated on the right is rendered especially effective on account of being sunken, which enables the full detail of the designs to be seen from above. The festoons on the terraces are composed of Golden Feather and red-leaved Alternanthera. The individual plants at the tops of the festoons are Agave americana. The oval bed in the foreground is composed of the following plants: outside row, Coleus, Golden Bedder; next row, red Coleus; next row, Stevia serrata variegata, the center being red Achyranthes. The second bed is composed of a mass of red-flowering Geraniums, surrounded by a border of the silver-leaved Geraniums. The third bed is centered with the variegated-leaved Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn, bordered on the outside with Acalypha Mosaica. The fourth bed is composed of pink-flowering Geraniums, bordered with silver-leaved Geraniums. The fifth bed is a duplicate of the first bed in the foreground. The outside bordering enclosing the above five beds is composed of Alternantheras, a row of the yellow variety between two rows of the red. The triangular-like beds immediately inside the border are filled alternately with yellow Coleus, red Coleus, Stevia variegata, all of which are bordered with red Alternanthera; opposite triangles are alike.

A GLORIOUS MASS OF COLOR

The large bed of Geraniums pictured at the left illustrates what gorgeous color effects can be produced by bedding out this favorite class in quantity. The bed here shown is composed of two colors, the center being of pink, the outer sections of white-flowering Geraniums. The scarlet-flowering varieties massed alone, against a green background, produce a strikingly brilliant effect.





A LAWN WITH LANDSCAPE EFFECT

We illustrate to the right what we consider a well-planted lawn. The bold sweep of open turf is fringed and indented with naturally planted groups of deciduous and evergreen trees, round-headed, weeping and pyramidal, that give variety to the sky-outline as well as to the surface outline of the lawn. Dwarf shrubbery clothes the base of some of the tree groups. The variety of foliage color — light green, dark green, purple-bronze, etc. — combined with the lights and shadows, assist in forming a picturesque landscape effect so much nobler than when trees and shrubs are dotted individually here and there all over the grounds.



AN EFFECTIVE LAWN TREE

To the left we illustrate a specimen of *Rhus cotinus*, popularly known as Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe, Mist Tree, etc. It is a hardy spreading shrub, or small tree, 8 to 12 feet high, and is greatly admired, when properly placed, for its distinct and picturesque effect. In summer the entire plant is veiled like a cloud with large feathery panicles of bloom. In the autumn the foliage colors up beautifully.





ORNAMENTAL PARK BEDDING

The outer scroll can be made of red and yellow Alternantheras, or dwarf blue and white Ageratum, or double white Sweet Alyssum and Alternanthera nigra. The circular beds are suitable for Geraniums, scarlet preferred, with a border of Centaurea gymnocarpa. The square pattern bed in the center is made with Echeverias, a specimen of Echeveria metallica on each corner. The center plant is Dracæna indivisa, the border and squares of Alternanthera paronychioides major. Of course many other beautiful combinations are possible with other kinds of bedding plants, giving effects of varied charm.



A BED OF CROTONS

We illustrate below a bed of Crotons, the tropical luxuriance of which, combined with their magnificently colored foliage, render this a bed of unapproachable beauty. Although this bed was placed in partial shade, yet the plants usually thrive equally well in full sunshine. The small-leaved variety on the outside of the bed is Croton aureum pictum; the center plants are the numerous varieties removed from the greenhouse and arranged according to size. The brick wall in the background is covered with the Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

A TERRACE AND FOUNTAIN

To the right we show a pretty example of lawn, fountain and bedding on the level below the house and terrace. Where grounds permit of an arrangement such as this the prospect is usually very pleasing, especially when viewed from a balustraded terrace above, which is often an accompaniment. Under these conditions there is an apparent reason for a certain amount of attractive garden architecture.

**A PLEASING EFFECT**

At foot of page is a very happy example of the picturesque. The background of deciduous and evergreen trees brings into effective contrast the foreground of water, foot-bridge and summerhouse. The large oak on the right gives character to the composition.

**FATHER TIME**

Herewith we portray a very unique sun-dial, one of the little touches of formality that add interest to a garden and enhance the beauty and freedom of adjacent plants, foliage and flowers very considerably.





A BEAUTIFUL LAWN BED

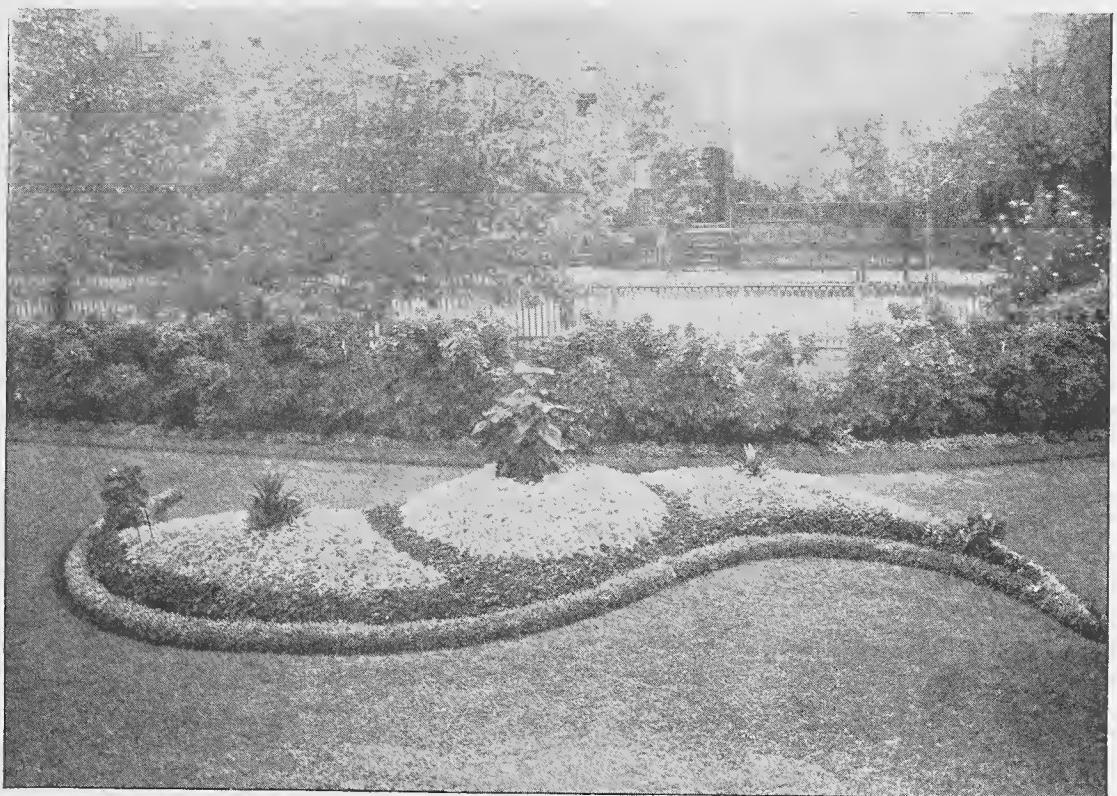
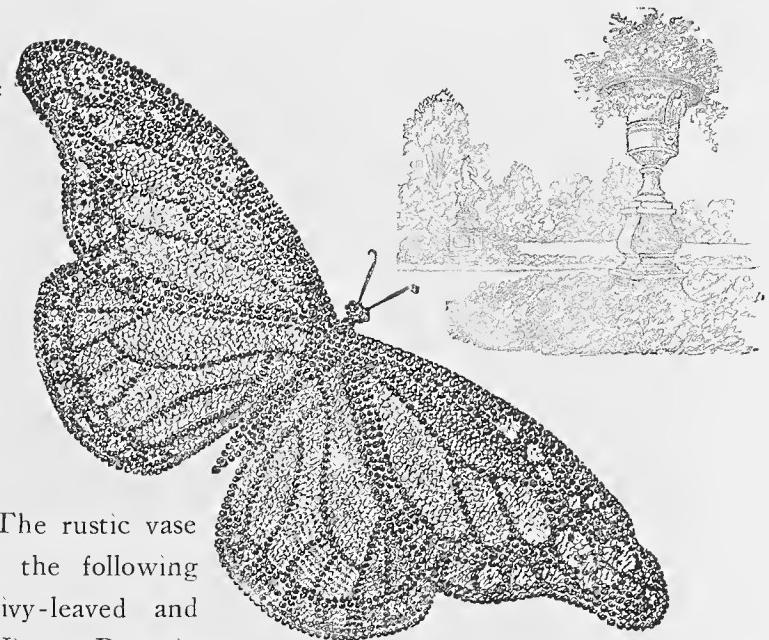
At our right we show a lawn bed made of red and yellow Coleus, bordered with yellow Alternanthera. The desired effect of rotundity is obtained by clipping the plants. The center plant is *Acalypha mosaica*; *Acalypha Sanderi* would be appropriate in such a position. Crotons could be used here at intervals to appear above the surface of the foliage plants (Coleus). The background is a border of shrubs and Roses.

A BUTTERFLY BED OF TULIPS

At the right we illustrate a bed of Tulips planted to represent a butterfly. Nearly 5,000 bulbs were used in forming it; they were of the yellow, crimson and pink-colored sorts, and when in bloom the effect was extremely brilliant.

A WELL-FILLED RUSTIC VASE

There are no prettier adornments on a lawn than handsomely filled vases. The rustic vase illustrated on this page is filled with the following plants: Petunias, Geraniums (both ivy-leaved and *zonale*), Alyssum, trailing variegated Vinca, Begonia Vernon, variegated Thyme, *Solanum Jasminoides*, *Cineraria maritima*, trailing Nasturtiums, etc.





LAWN HARMONY

We illustrate above a very effective bit of lawn planting. The grouping of the trees is especially harmonious, while the brilliant coloring of the scroll planting in the foreground, composed of red Alternantheras with the center bed of Crotons, is elegantly brought out by the green setting of the well-kept lawn. Among the trees shown are Retinosporas, Abies, etc. The large, round deciduous tree to the right is *Platanus occidentalis*, the native "Buttonwood;" the deciduous tree in the center is *Liriodendron tulipifera*, or "Tulip Tree." The shrubbery bordering the evergreens at the right is mostly *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. The shrub in the foreground, to the left, is a Flowering Cherry.

A RICH BEDDING EFFECT

To the right we illustrate a handsome bedding effect. The immense vase in the center is filled with the trailing variegated Vinca. Surrounding the elevated vase is a row of the evergreen *Retinospora plumosa*, trimmed to form. This makes a rich green background for the surrounding circles of colored foliage plants, viz.: Commencing with the outside border of grass, the next row is red Coleus (*C. Verschaffeltii*); second row, Golden Bedder Coleus; third row, red Achyranthes; fourth row, red Coleus again. The two trees to the right of the picture are the American Linden (*Tilia Americana*); the tree to the left is the Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*).





TERRACE SCROLL BEDDING

To the right we illustrate a neat, flowing pattern of lawn scroll bedding. The colored foliage plants used in its execution contrast vividly against the green, sloping bank. Red and yellow Alternantheras are the plants used; of course many other combinations of plants might be used, such as the red-leaved Coleus with Golden Feather, or the white-leaved Centaurea. The border in the foreground is composed of French Cannas, Geraniums and Ageratums.

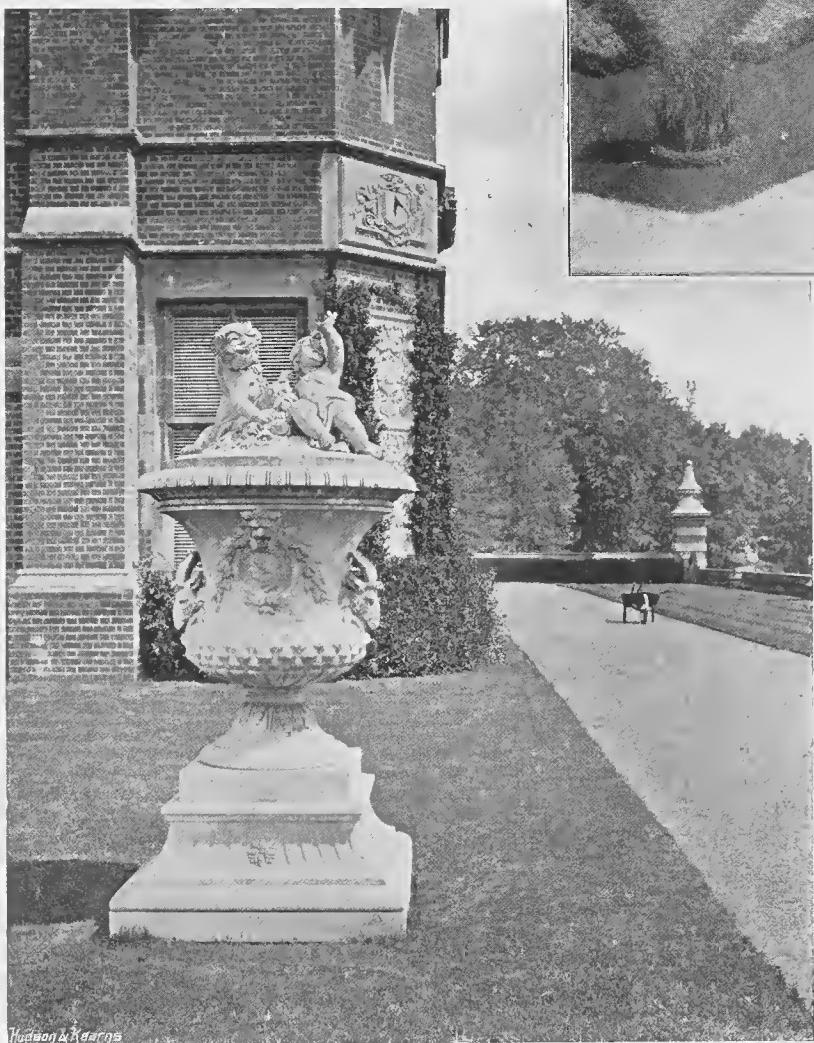


A SIMPLE AND PRETTY FOUNTAIN

The "Maid of the Mist," in one of the Boston parks, is a most charming fountain, elegant in its simplicity. The artistic figure is veiled with spray, so fine that it does not appear in the picture.

A COMBINATION VASE AND URN

We picture below a very artistic garden vase, which, when covered with the lid for the winter, forms a very attractive urn; in fact, it is seldom that the lid is removed for summer plants, the figures on the lid being of such handsome design.



HENDERSON'S GARDENS

**MAGNOLIAS**

To the right we illustrate a fine specimen of a Magnolia in bloom. This magnificent family of Magnolias contains many varieties of both shrub- and tree-like habit that form highly ornamental specimens for lawn decoration. Sheltered situations and deep, moist soils prove congenial.

**GAY WITH COLOR**

On the left is shown an example of elaborate lawn bedding. The long beds parallel with the walk are planted with Geraniums, bordered with red Alternantheras; the quarter-circle bed in the foreground is planted with Ageratum, blue in the center, white in the outer sections, all being bordered and divided with red Alternantheras. The large circular bed in the center is planted with Cannas, surrounded by pink and white Geraniums, edged with red Alternantheras. The crescent bed is filled with Cannas, bordered with red Coleus.

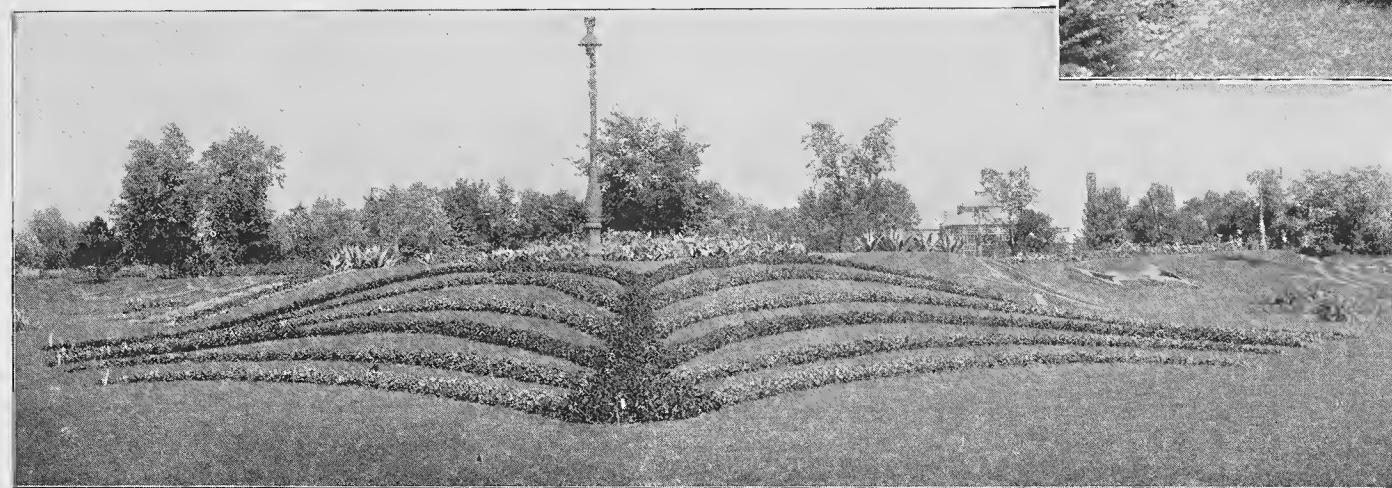


A SIMPLE FLORAL SUN-DIAL

A sun-dial of plants on the grass forms a unique and most interesting lawn adornment. The dial above is cut right in the sod and is strewn with white gravel; the numerals are of red *Alternanthera* and the shade finger of *Arborvitæ*. For further details in regard to sun-dials, see page 131.

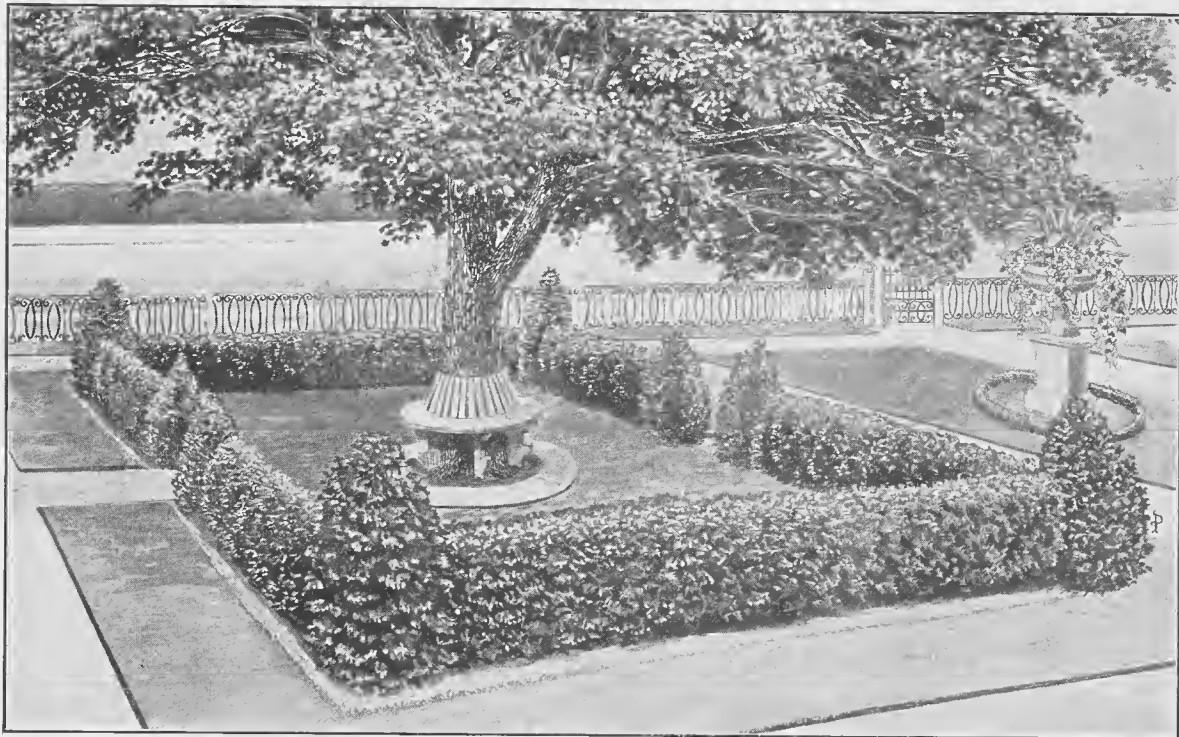
A HEDGE-BORDERED DRIVE

The subject of our central illustration, *Berberis Thunbergii*, is finely adapted for bordering driveways, walks, etc., when such embellishment is needed. It forms a low, compact hedge from 2 to 4 feet high, retaining its symmetrical rounded form without pruning. The bright green foliage is produced early in the spring and carried until late autumn. During the fall and all winter long it is enlivened by a profusion of bright scarlet berries. It will succeed in partial shade and is perfectly hardy.



BEDDING ON A SLOPE

Design bedding on a side hill or slope is often more effective than on level ground, especially when to be viewed from a distance, for the colored patterns stand out boldly against the green grassy background. The bedding shown in the oblong view is composed of red- and yellow-leaved *Alternantheras*, *Geraniums*, *Begonia Vernon*, *Centaurea candidissima*, *Golden Feather*, blue *Lobelia*, etc., with a background of *Cannas* and *Agaves*.



A SHADY, HEDGE-ENCLOSED GARDEN SEAT

The picture above shows an inviting cozy retreat on a hot summer's day; a comfortable seat under a large shade tree, walled in by a hedge of *Arborvitæ*. The larger pyramidal effects at the corners and entrances was produced by planting larger specimens of good shape, and keeping the entire hedge trimmed to form.

A STONE SEAT

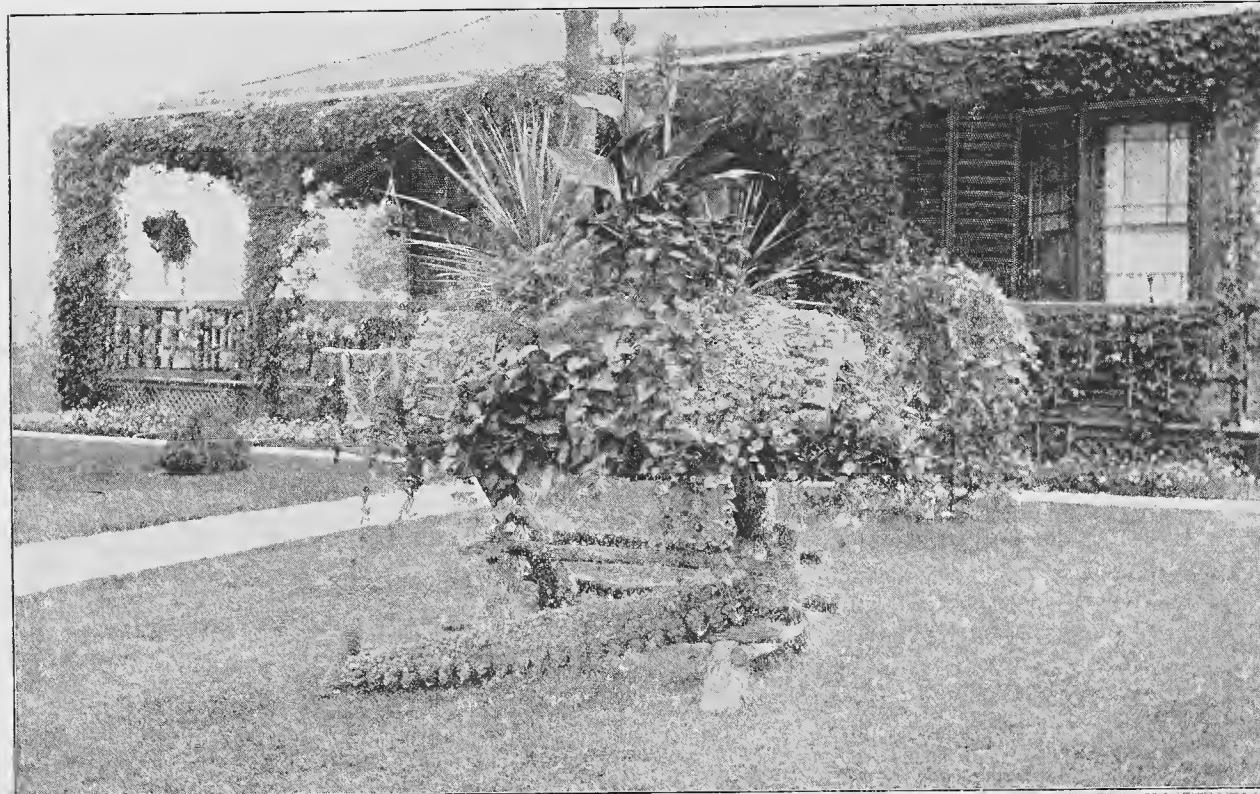
This rather pretentious seat of stone is suitable for large formal grounds. While expensive, it is durable and elegant.



DOUBLE-FLOWERING RUDBECKIA, "GOLDEN GLOW"

This comparatively new plant, *Rudbeckia laciniata* fl. pl., is one of the very finest hardy herbaceous perennials for lawn groups, for the hardy border, or for garden-decoration. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, and produces continuously during the late summer months rich pure yellow double flowers, on long stems. The clump illustrated below contains three plants.



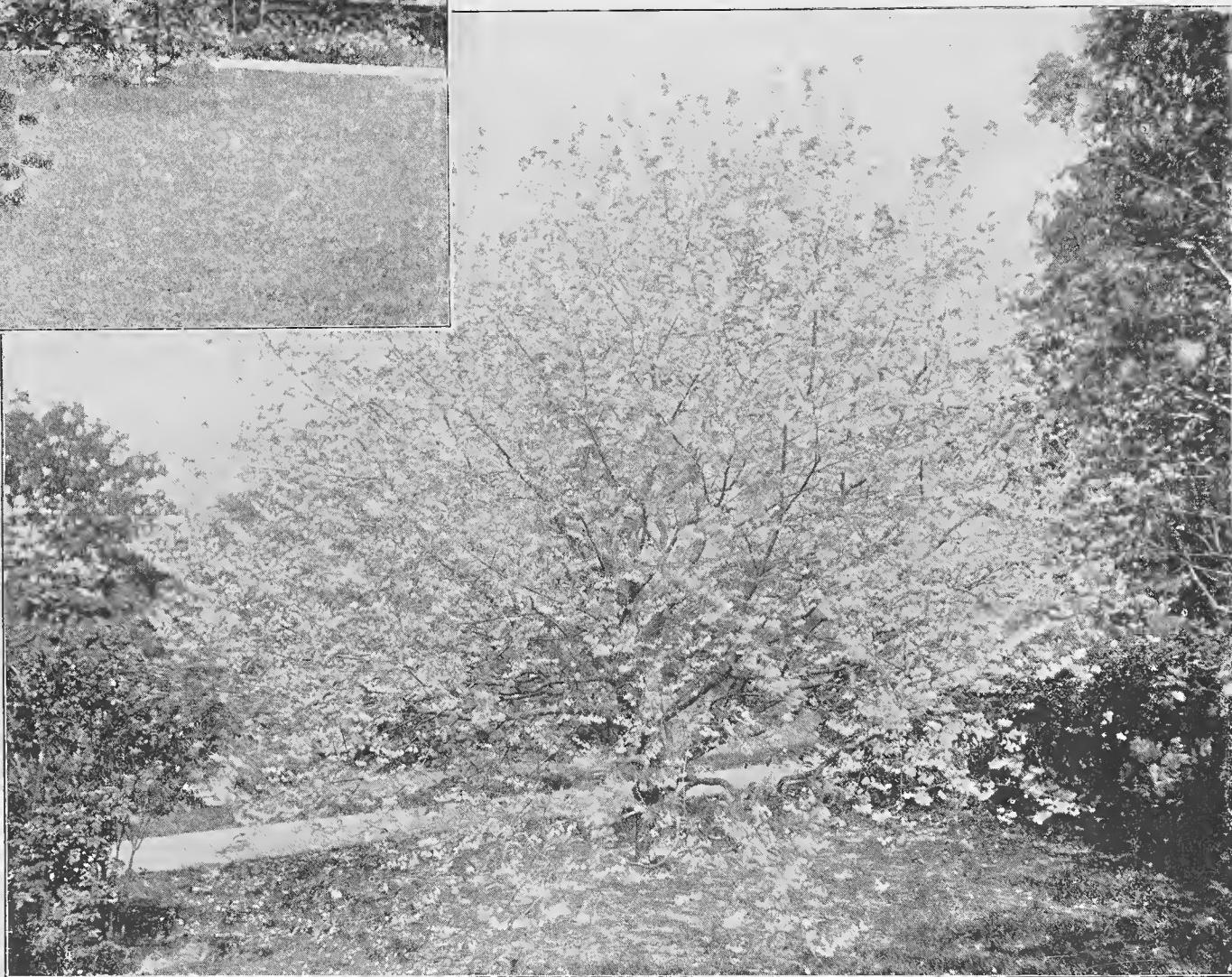


A UNIQUE LAWN ADORNMENT

Is shown above, suitable for the grounds of a summer cottage or country home. It is constructed to represent a saw-buck, log and saw. A hollow log about 6 feet long is placed upon a rustic "buck;" the log is filled with soil, in which various trailing and upright-growing plants are planted. Some grow from the ends and others through holes cut in the sides, where knot-holes are not available. The plants shown in the illustration are Dracæna indivisa, Dwarf Canna, Variegated Ground Ivy (*Nepeta*), Trailing Nasturtium, Maurandia, Variegated Vinca, etc. The rustic saw, made from a board, may be covered with Kenilworth Ivy (*Linaria cymbalaria*), which should be planted in the ground at the lower end of the saw.

THE SNOWDROP TREE

The subject of our illustration below is the Snowdrop tree, *Halesia tetrapeta*. It is a fine and nicely formed specimen, attained by a little care in pruning when young. The profusion of silvery white, bell-shaped flowers produced in May fairly veils the tree, giving it a fairy-like appearance. It is a very hardy tree and easily grown. There are several fine varieties of snowdrop trees; perhaps *H. diptera* is the most beautiful of all, but not quite so hardy.





A BACK YARD TRANSFORMATION

Back yards—what barren wastes too many of them are! An old barrel or two, a few heaps of ashes decorated with rusty cans, and the results of household accidents! Such was the forbidding desert-like aspect of our picture on the right, before the new occupants transformed it into an oasis of verdure and flowers, pleasing to behold from the back windows. A refreshing plot of grass, confined, it is true, by the angular boundaries of a high board fence; but the harsh effect has been softened with climbers and borders planted with varied hardy and annual plants. It is not to be wondered at that the vine-embowered retreat in the rear was found necessary to secure privacy from the neighbors' admiring eyes. A few flower seeds and plants would create a similar result in many communities.

SUBURBAN HOME ENVIRONMENTS

The American suburbanite, if he be something of a traveler, breathes a deep sigh of relief on returning from abroad, at the open, free-to-all charms of his own and his neighbor's home environments. The United States stretches of lawn, the colored flower beds; the street, a sylvan avenue of arching elms, all to be viewed from a cool vine-decked piazza, with an opportunity to salute a passing friend: this is typically American, and in refreshing contrast to the walled grounds usual to many European homes, where custom has handed down notions of such exclusiveness that they must be shut off from the outside world with barriers of stone or brick 8 to 12 feet high, crowned with broken glass from which even the vines shrink! An unbroken stretch of lawn forms the charm about suburban homes.





AN OASIS IN THE CITY

A modern residential street in an American city is shown at the right. The lawns, though small, are unfettered by fences, hedges or even boundary lines, thus presenting quite a charming effect in their unity of combination, delighting not only their owners, but every passer-by. The open freedom of such home surroundings has a restful and refreshing influence, particularly for the overworked business man, whose senses are unconsciously worried by the unpleasant impressions of a restricted office. It is fortunate that the democratic tendencies of well-to-do Americans find expression in such community of home environments as this, which reflects a wholesome and refining influence upon the people at large.



FORMAL BEDDING IN CITY GROUNDS

The restricted areas devoted to lawns and gardens in the city usually necessitate formality in treatment to harmonize with the architectural surroundings and the rigid angles and boundary lines of the grounds. The smaller picture shows a pleasing bedding effect under these conditions. The columnar Junipers, the box-edged patterned flower beds, broad straight walk, fountains, etc., are all in keeping. The natural or picturesque style of planting in this place would be incongruous—entirely out of harmony with the formal city spaces.





SMALL, PRETTY TREES FOR SMALL GROUNDS

The Japanese Maples, the "blood-leaved" variety of which we show at foot of page, form strikingly handsome shrub-like trees for lawn decoration,

and especially for grounds of limited area. The leaves of some are finely dissected; others have foliage colored with yellow, pink, maroon and red, giving them during the entire summer a rich autumnal appearance.



A VILLAGE YARD

The surroundings of many village homes are often possessed of greater charm than the more pretentious environments of suburban residences. The simple architecture of the village house is often partially hidden under a drapery of climbing Roses, Honeysuckles or other vines, and the "yard" is usually large enough to afford comfort under the shade of its several trees, and sufficiently embellished with shrubs and flowers to denote refinement and taste.

The garden space at our left is further ornamented with a pretty example of scroll bedding, the groundwork of which is yellow Alternanthera, edged with Echeveria. The scroll is of red Alternanthera, allowed to grow taller.



A PICTURESQUE BACK YARD

Back yards are difficult to treat from an artistic standpoint. The angular boundaries of these usually restricted areas seldom permit of irregular shrubbery, tree and plant groupings, which ordinarily would be utilized to break the hard outlines and punctuate the surface monotony. In the yard beneath the difficulties have, however, been well overcome by some picturesque flower beds and a vine-draped fence. It is an object lesson of what may be accomplished in thousands of similar spaces.

**A COTTAGER'S FLOWER GARDEN**

Here is a not uncommon scene in the back yard of a village cottage. It is easily seen that in this place flowers are loved for their individualities, and not for their decorative value, in enhancing the beauty of the surroundings. If the garden contained only about one-half of the quantity of plants, and they were formed into an irregular boundary border, with a stretch of green grass in the center, the clump of hardy Phlox remaining as it is, the effect would be much more pleasing.

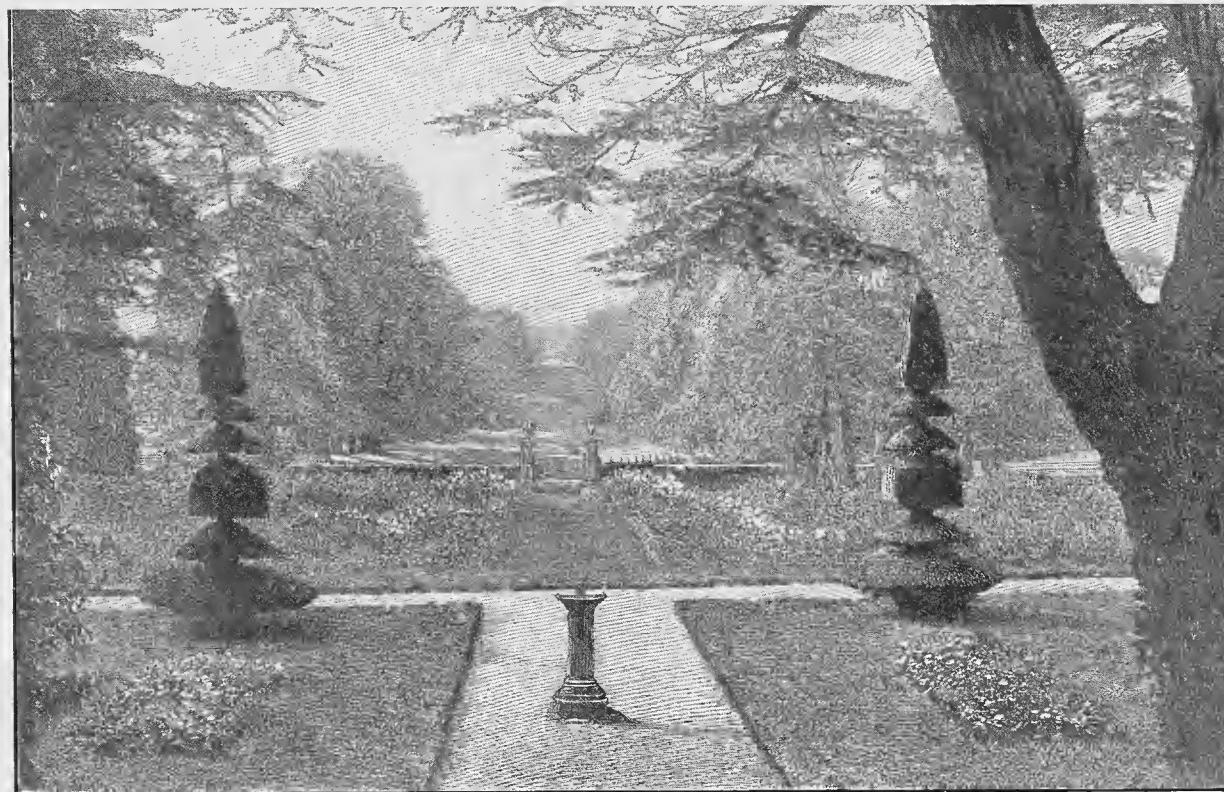
OLD-FASHIONED TOPIARIAN WORK

Topiarian work is the clipping of trees, shrubs, etc., into artificial form. The examples delineated are modified survivals of an ancient English practice, which commenced with the trimming of hedges placed about pleasure grounds or garden enclosures as a protection from the winds and to secure privacy. These hedges were often clipped into geometrical shapes,—such as castle-like walls with bastions, etc. The artificiality of the hedge gradually led to shaping the evergreen trees and shrubs in the

garden into spires, globes, pyramids and other forms, for at that period there was a scarcity of diversified form among trees, and particularly among evergreens, consequently there was nothing to do but clip to the height, shape or size desired to fit the garden design. During the seventeenth

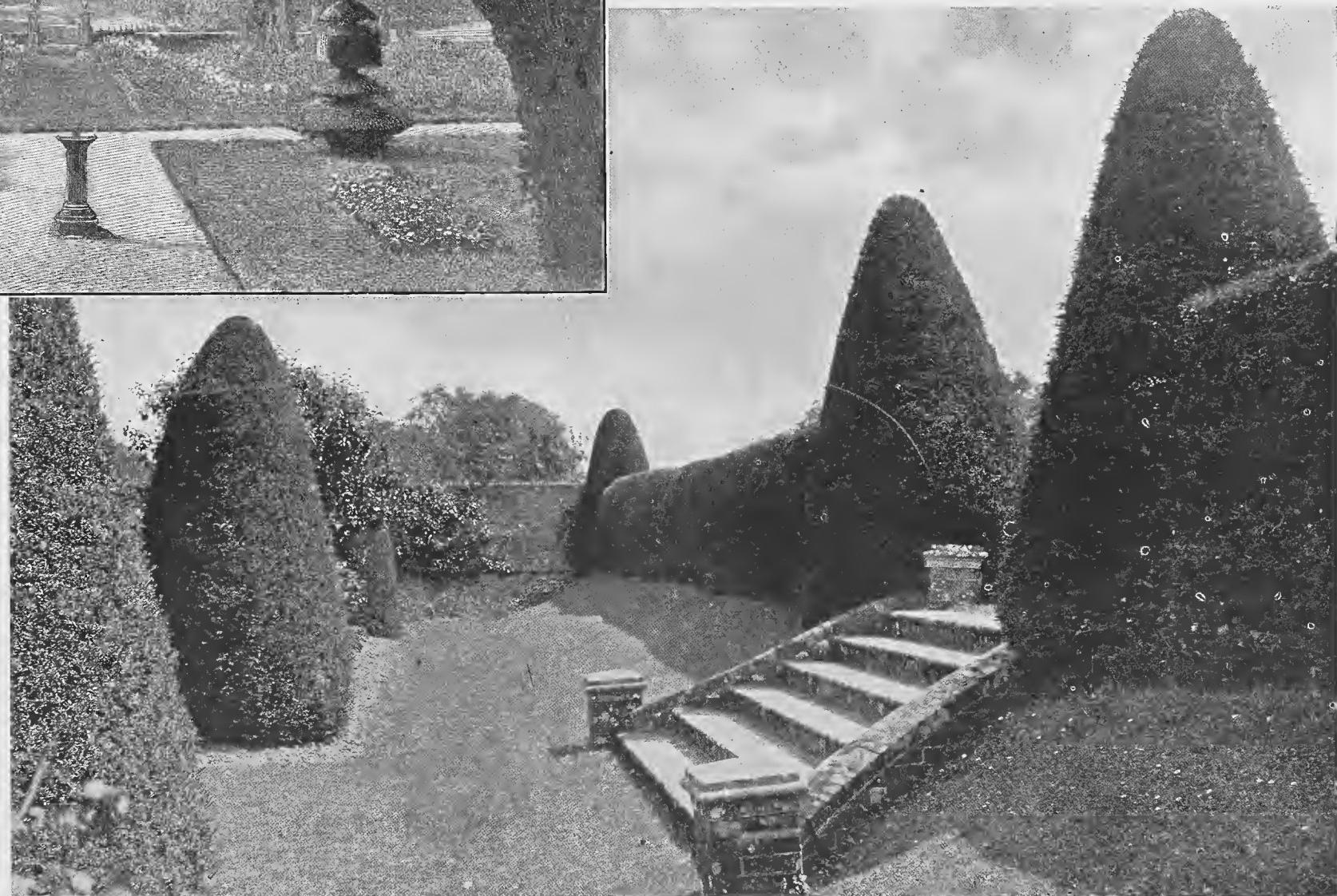


century topiary work became the prevailing fashion of formal English gardens, and it was then considered a very ornamental feature, but eventually the topiary gardener became so proficient that it led him to producing such extravagant forms from the Yew tree as peacocks, bears, dogs, deer, fish, ships and other grotesque objects, these absurdities tending to the downfall of his "art" by creating such a revulsion of taste that the extremes of the fashion fell into disuse. The English Yew, however, is a long-lived tree, so that



many examples from the hands of the "vegetable sculptor" are still to be seen in some of the old English gardens where they are cherished, not on account of their beauty, but for traditional associations and the interest and curiosity they inspire. Modernized topiary work still remains a feature of the pleasure grounds on many British estates, a trace of the Tudor aspect being retained in the rectangular inclosures walled with ornamental hedges, the alcoves for statuary or seats, the "pleached" (tree-arched) walks, the bow-

ers and retreats of Yew or other evergreens, thus securing the exclusiveness and privacy still so dear to many English people. But there now being available trees and shrubs from different countries, supplying diverse form and size, it is no longer necessary to carve trees into various shapes to fit appropriate positions as of old; this modern topiary work, being more rational, is often very attractive when well placed in conjunction with suitable architecture and in formal plots, giving handsome dividing lines and shelters and a strong background for floral color.





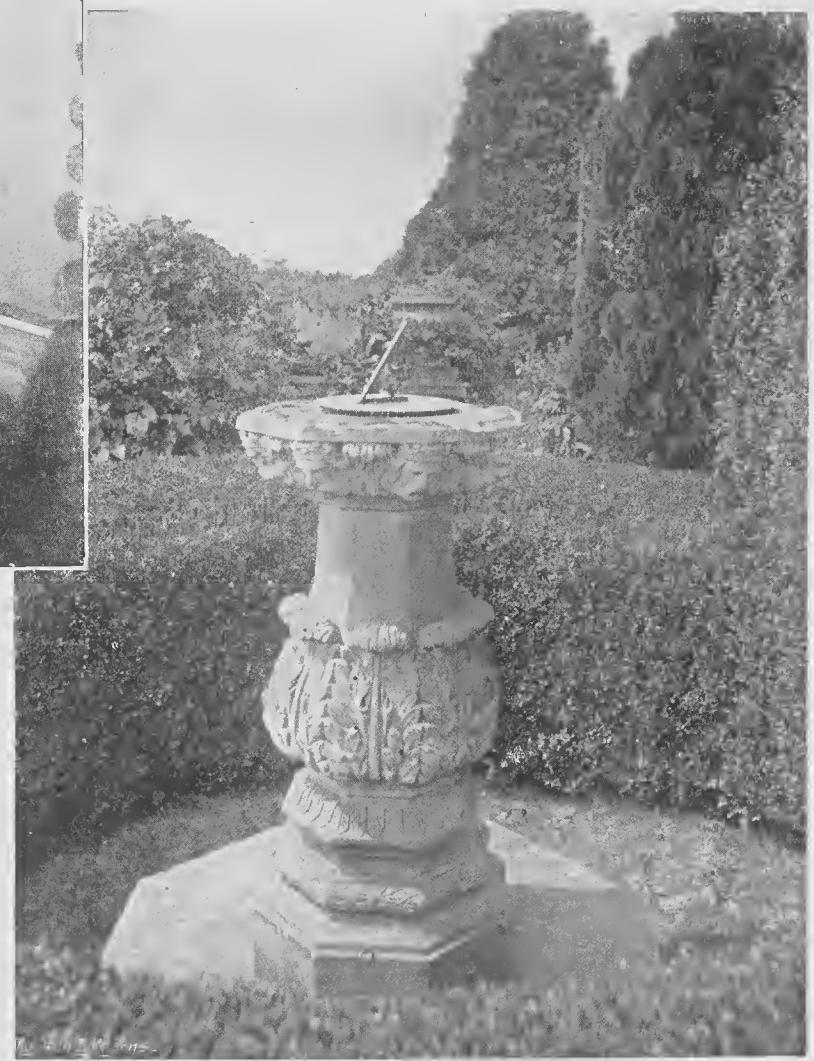
OLD-FASHIONED SUN-DIALS

The primitive clock—a sun-dial—is considered a necessary adjunct to the old-fashioned formal garden, not only for its quaintness, but as an ornamental feature, for it lends itself to either simple or elaborate mounting and surroundings as desired, and besides it always proves an interesting object, there being a fascination in the "silent heart language of the old dial" that appeals especially to philosophizing youth as they wonderingly watch Time's flight being measured by the imperceptibly moving shadow that holds direct communication with the fountain of light. The sun-dial inspires added interest when it is so made that it shows approximately correct sun's time. To attain this result, the upper edge of the shade-finger must point toward the position of the north star, which brings its inclination about parallel with the earth's axis. See detailed instructions on page 31.

"ITALIAN" TOPIARY GARDENS

That no one "style" of garden is suited for every situation is exemplified by the formal gardens typical to the hills of Italy and Greece, which harmonize so charmingly with their environments, and yet, when imitated on level ground, often appear incongruous. Different gardens and surroundings invite their own plans, the possibilities of which if studied are likely to give more pleasing results than if some set fashion were followed.

The formal designs of the hilly Italian gardens were a necessity, occasioned by the steep grades lead-





ing to the villas on the hills. These slopes require to be terraced and often walled to create strips of level ground for ease in cultivating, walking, etc. Series of rectilinear terraces are thus necessarily formed, creating long, narrow perspectives and geometrical lines calling for formal treatment, which is appropriately supplied by clipping the Yew, Box, Holly and other evergreens into columnar, pyramidal, globular and fantastic topiary forms. Tubs of trimmed Bay trees, fountains, urns, statuary, figures, flights of steps, vase-adorned balustrades, pergolas, etc., complete the decorative elements of these stately Italian enclosures. The "natural" or "picturesque" effects under the above conditions would not harmonize nearly so well.

The "Italian" gardens on the estate of Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, at Wellesley, Mass., are portrayed on page 60. The finished execution and the element of fitness for the situation render these gardens equal in many respects to the best European examples of Italian gardens, though these lack the contrasting decorative features of marble statuary, etc.

THE MAZE OR LABYRINTH

We present herewith a maze on the grounds of a large hotel in California. The object of these "puzzle paths" is to render it difficult for the uninitiated to reach the bower in the center and then find their way out again; for this reason the hedge forming the maze should be high enough to prevent being seen over. Almost any plan can be devised, intricate or otherwise. The plan given below is that of an English maze, comparatively simple. Any hedge plant that will trim to uniformity and is adaptable to the climate may be used. The Californian maze is formed of Monterey Cypress, which, although it grows naturally into large trees, is very amenable to pruning, topiary work, etc.



THE SUNKEN "DUTCH" GARDEN

Sunken Gardens are so called because they are situated somewhat below the level of the lawn or grounds. The typical or artificially formed Sunken Garden—an example of which we give on

this page—is also known as the "Dutch" Garden, having its origin in an imitation of some of the old gardens of Holland, where the land is so uniformly level that to correct the defects of a flat prospect artificial verdure-clothed terraces or mounds of sand were created. These were sometimes walled with red brick on the cultivated side, thus supplying greater opportunity for varied effects, and besides partially shielded the enclosures from the effects of the wind.

Imitation "Dutch" Gardens are usually placed either in the rear or at the side of the house and at the foot of a sloping lawn, though the charming and novel plan is sometimes adopted of breaking a too broad monotonous sweep of level lawn by forming therein a small sunken plot, which does not interfere with the vista as groupings of trees, shrubbery, etc., might do. A Sunken Garden so situated should not be too large, but leave plenty of



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lawn around it. The prettiest effects are produced by having the lowered space in two levels—the first level to be about 3 feet below the surface of the lawn, forming a terrace say 8 feet wide; on this should be a path surrounding the inner or sunken garden proper, which should be excavated about 6 feet deep. This arrangement lends itself to very attractive effects. The terrace path can be of white gravel or flat red tiles, and between the path and the outer wall should be a border for flowering plants. Creepers that cling to rocks or bricks, such as Kenilworth Ivy, Ampelopsis Veitchii, etc., can be utilized for draping the walls.

The flights of entrance steps can be appropriately embellished with tubs or vases of plants. The steps and walls, to be "Dutch," should be of red brick. The inner garden can be arranged either in a slightly formal design with walks and flower beds, or the middle

may be of grass and groupings of flowering plants, surrounding a concreted water basin for aquatics and a fountain. A Sunken Garden of this kind is not suitable for large, bold plants and effects, but it invites varied and finished execution with smaller plants. The wall-backed borders, some facing toward the sun and some away from it, enable both sun- and shade-loving plants to have congenial situations. Tea Roses usually thrive excellently in these protected spaces, and appear to splendid advantage when viewed from the path above. We have seen one of these enclosures devoted exclusively to Roses,—beds of them in the center and masses along the walls,—a veritable paradise of Roses.



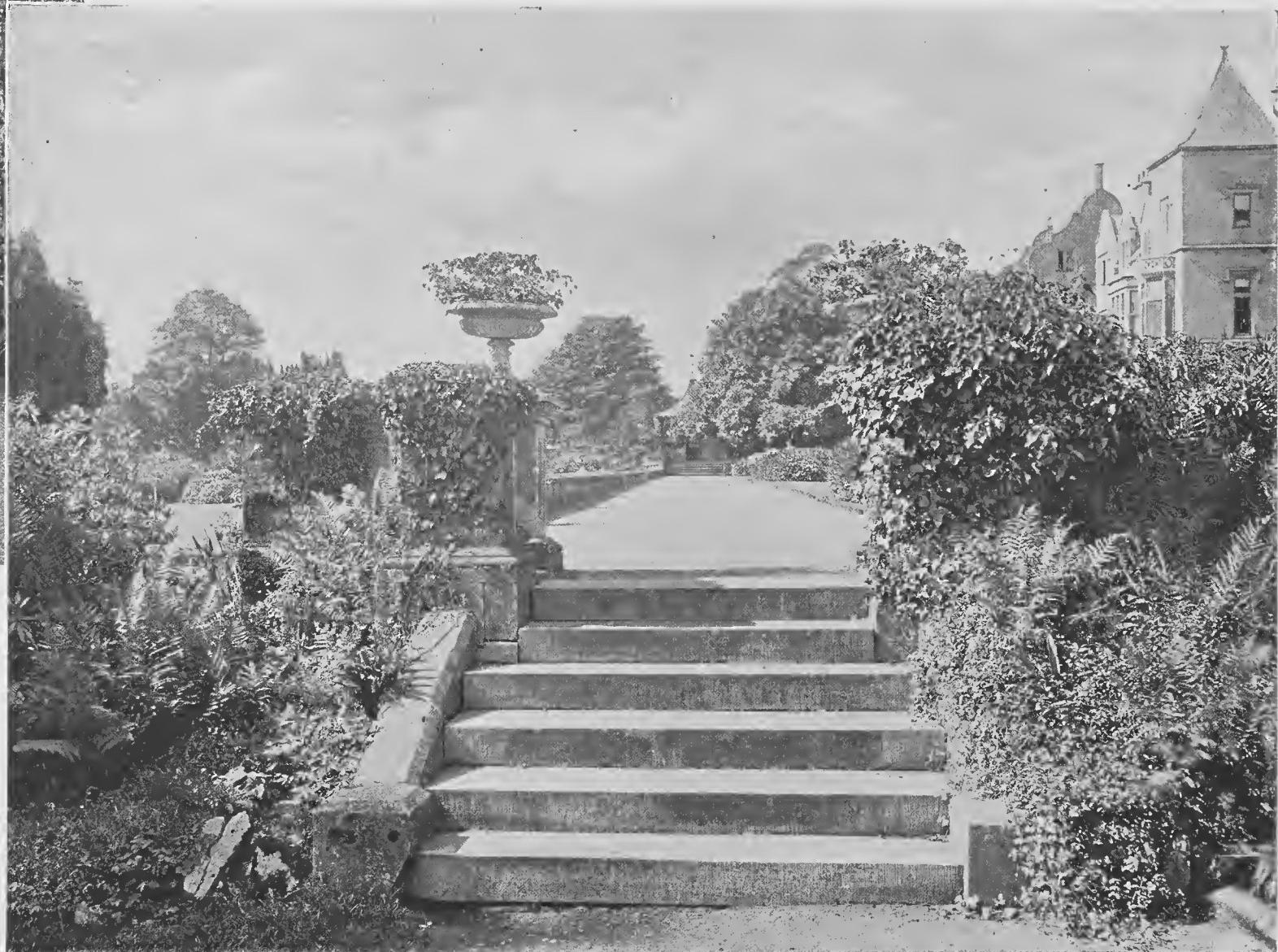
AN ARTISTIC TERRACE GARDEN

Our engraving reveals an unusually well-arranged and planted terrace. The sloping banks are bordered irregularly with hardy shrubbery, the rich coloring of which is enhanced by a fringing group of hardy Ferns, which add variety of form and tint. Hardy Ferns are not as much utilized for similar purposes as they deserve to be. No plants can equal their graceful and pleasing effect. The vase-embellished balustrades and pillars in the illustration are decked with Ivy, but in a dry climate the Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) should be substituted.



ARMILLARY SPHERE

A novel lawn ornament, serving as a sun-dial. It is set with the axis pointing north and south at the same inclination as the axis of the earth. The small rings represent the arctic and antarctic circles, the broad band the equator, on the inner surface of which is the dial. As the earth revolves the shadow of the band representing the meridian falls across the equatorial band, indicating the hour.





A UNIQUE SUNKEN GARDEN

One of the essential charms of a garden is originality, a possession of characteristics entirely its own, and not a copy of others. The enclosure we present at the right possesses these traits, the natural conditions, a depression in the lawn, having been made the most of by a boundary wall and steps, thus forming a charming sunken garden with borders of flowers, vines, etc. The evergreen trees in the corners add character and break the formal horizontal lines of paths and walls.



A TERRACE AND GARDEN

The best planned garden is that which is in harmony with its situation and surroundings. A happy combination on these lines is given at top of page. Nothing gaudy nor ephemeral, but a prevailing quiet dignity about gardens, terrace and embellishments in keeping with the buildings they adorn and the stately Oaks and Maples beyond. The parterre in the middle surrounding the vase is unique, being composed of Box planted and trimmed into patterns of dark green, which contrast finely against the white gravel paths.



WALLED GARDENS

Walled Gardens, an example of which is delineated here, are largely European institutions, a survival of the troublous ages when a strong wall surrounding the home and grounds formed a barrier between the inmates and the outside world that afforded a comfort-

ing sense of security. As traditional customs are not quickly eliminated, even in garden plans, border walls still remain a feature of many British and Continental home grounds, especially in the cities and towns, and although no longer needed for protection, they

accord with the sentiments of privacy and exclusiveness in which many European people indulge.

These walled spaces, when bordering suburban roads and streets, often present an unbroken face on either side for block after block, thus impressing an American accustomed to broad open grounds with a feeling of restrained freedom and oppressed air, but a peep into the gardens dispels all gloom and reveals a world of beauty. The reverse side of the somber brick wall is partly veiled with Roses, Clematis and other flowering climbers charmingly entangled and gay with color. Other sections of the wall are draped with dark-leaved Ivy and Ampelopsis, which forms an effective background for stately Sunflowers, Hollyhocks and other tall-growing flowers and shrubs, which are grouped along the border, so that they entirely re-





lieve the stiff, hard lines of the wall. Other features of these Walled Gardens are soft green turf, white gravel paths, a vine-decked summer-house in one corner, an arch or two of Climbing Roses and Clematis, vases, statuary, and usually a fountain or elaborately mounted sun-dial in the middle of the enclosure.

The plots contain mostly hardy herbaceous blooming plants in great variety, thus supplying a succession of brilliant flowers throughout the season. The plants recognizable in the engraving on page 66 are hardy Phlox, Anemone Japonica, Iris, hardy Candytuft, double perennial Sunflowers, Roses, Pinks, etc.

Walled Gardens certainly do possess some advantages over open parterres, especially in the warmth and protection from winds and winter's cold, which enable many plants to be permanently established that otherwise might not be hardy enough to live through the winter, such as Tea Roses, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, etc. It is getting to be quite the fashion among many in this country to have a Walled Garden on their country estates.

MODEST WALLED GARDENS

The charms of simple old-fashioned Walled Gardens are shown in the pictures on this page. The one in the upper corner, with its wealth of Roses and other flowers, broad walks, fountain and sequestered seat, impresses us with its restfulness. The enclosure shown beneath is typical of many Walled Gardens. One would scarcely conceive from the outside of the wall of the glories of floral beauty contained within, where such old favorite flowers are seen as Canterbury Bells, double Rockets, Foxgloves, Hollyhocks, Pansies, Poppies, etc., all kept in order behind the edging of box. Here is to be found a plentiful supply of flowers all summer.



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A PRETTY CORNER

Here may be seen a delightful flower garden nook, the large stone seat shaded by trees, the cobble-stone paths, winding among beds of Begonias, Geraniums, Roses and other flowers, all composing into a pretty corner.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN

The large engraving represents a fine old-fashioned garden with box-edged borders, massed with favorite old hardy flowers, such as Clove Pinks, Madonna Lilies, Tiger and Turk's Cap Lilies, Lavender, Columbines, Sweet Williams, Delphiniums, Torch Lilies, Wallflowers, etc. The walls are festooned with vines, including Ivy, Clematis, Honeysuckle, etc.



THE LILY-BORDERED WALK

Among old-fashioned hardy flowering plants perhaps none is a greater favorite or more beautiful than *Lilium candidum*, shown below. It is popularly known as Madonna Lily, Annunciation Lily, White Garden Lily, etc. It is especially effective when grown in bold masses or in rows bordering back garden walks, drives, etc., where the brilliancy of the snow-white flowers makes its influence felt against the greenery of surrounding trees and shrubs. This Lily does not like being coddled, thriving best where it can remain undisturbed for years in good garden soil.



A GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

Here we depict a typical old-fashioned country garden, such as our grandmothers used to have. The ancient house was surrounded by shade trees, the old picket fence bordered with dignified Hollyhocks and Sunflowers, guarding Live-for-evers, Day Lilies, Gilliflowers, Poppies, "Sturtions," Larkspurs, Snapdragons, and many other favorite posies. The edgings of Thrift or Sea Pinks, and the Virgin's Bower gracefully wedded to the fence and bushes, add their charm to the happy old place.

THE GARDENS OF JAPAN

The Japanese are a flower-worshiping people, their holidays being festivals devoted to favorite flowers. On these days men, women, and even toddling children go forth to admire the seasonal bloom in the gardens and orchards. These festal occasions commence when the Plums are in blossom in February, and follow in succession throughout the season, with the flowering of the Cherries, Paeonies, Azaleas, Wistarias, Iris, Morning-Glories, Lotus

Lilies, Maples, and end with the Chrysanthemums. The Japanese indulge in much sentiment in regard to their flowers, which are interwoven in their minds with poetical and traditional associations.

In their decorative gardens the Japanese idolize landscape effects scarcely less than their National flowers. Even in gardens of small dimensions they imitate in miniature, hills, mountains, lakes, islands, ravines,

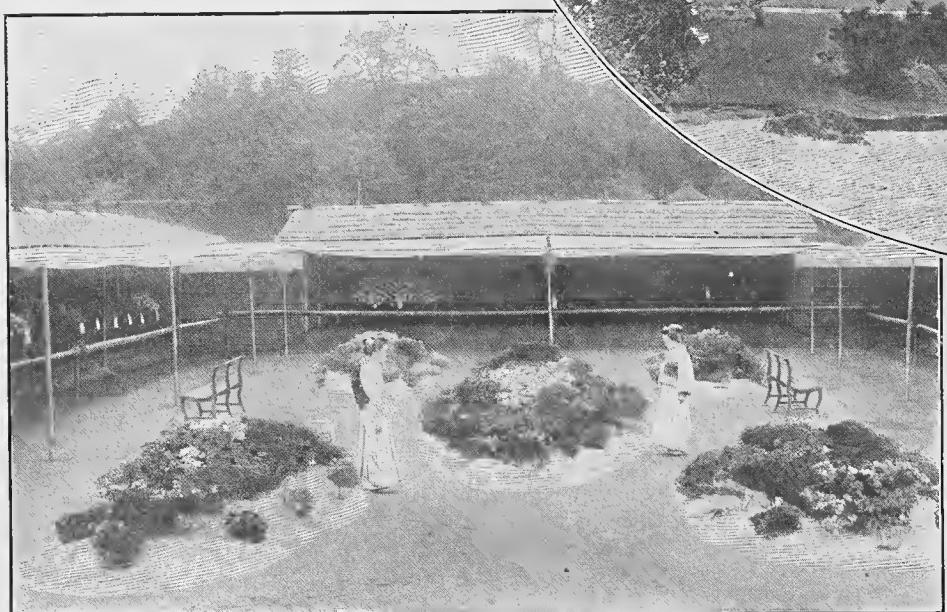
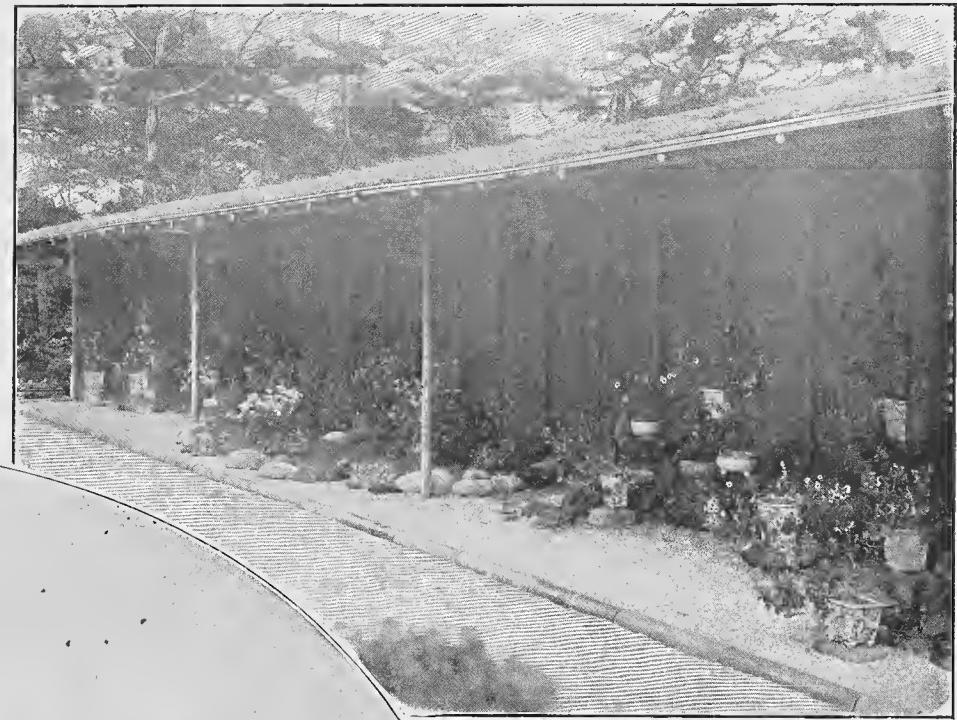
waterfalls, and other component parts of a picturesque landscape. Often these gardens are not over 30 feet square, appearing to us as mere doll's gardens, though according to Japanese ideas they represent the perfection of landscape art. To attain such results and false perspectives, requires consummate skill and ingenuity in which, however, the Japanese are very proficient, landscape gardening having been practiced by them as one of the fine arts since the fifteenth century. Although they have two or three different schools, or methods, they all teach that "The Art itself is Nature."

Besides imitating nature, the Japanese impart to their designs some symbolical character, sentiment or historical tableaux, which renders their gardening art very complex. Features of Japanese gardens other than those mentioned above are beds of pretty gravel, representing the dry course of some stream through which are placed colored stepping stones. The positions of the trees, such as the "View-Perfecting Tree," "Tree of Solitude," etc., are regulated according to traditional rules, a few dwarf trees or shrubs being trained to represent a forest, etc.





JAPANESE GARDEN
VIEWS





A WISTARIA-FRINGED
JAPANESE ARBOR

The "Japs" are very fond of their magnificent Wistarias, which they train in all sorts of ways: but none is more popular than on a garden arbor. They think that a Wistaria against a wall loses all grace and beauty, and prefer the long tassels of purple and white flowers to fringe some structure such as we portray at the left.



THE IRIS GARDENS OF JAPAN

The Japanese Irises (*I. Kämpferi*) are magnificent hardy-flowering plants, growing 2 to 3 feet high, forming large clumps and bearing during June and July immense flat flowers, the colors and variegations of which are innumerable and of rare beauty. These Irises are moisture-loving, and, although they will thrive in ordinary gardens, they attain their greatest perfection of growth in a deep, rich, moist soil, as along the borders of streams, etc. In Japan the Iris gardens are usually situated so that they can at times be flooded.

THE CACTUS GARDEN

The Cactus family contains plants of many distinctive and striking forms, some being most singular and grotesque. The flowers of many are of gorgeous coloring, and there are others of dainty beauty. Again, there are varieties producing gaily colored seed-pods or fruits, some of which adorn the plants for months.

Many Cacti have handsome spines, some being as white as snow, others rosy, orange, etc.; the combined coloring of these in a collection of varieties glistens in the sunlight, producing the tints of the rainbow. Very unique and attractive effects may be attained in the summer garden with various types of Cacti. A collection grouped with Agaves, Aloes, Euphorbias and other succulents, and associated with Palms, Yuccas and Ornamental Grasses, forms an interesting subtropical garden, as may be imagined from the central engraving. Other ways of utilizing these curious plants to advantage is in a rockery, where a group may be very picturesque. Fine bedding effects can also be produced with a sufficient quantity of suitable kinds

of Cacti, which are procurable at prices comparing favorably with those of bedding plants. Owing to the small size and diversified coloring of appropriate bedding Cacti, very intricate and delicate designs may be produced. The tall columnar-growing *Cereus giganteus*, shown in the illustration, is a splendid plant for a decorative specimen, either in the garden or kept in a large tub on the piazza or terrace. A bed composed entirely of the *Opuntia*

varieties (Prickly Pear or Indian Fig type) produces a very bold effect; they bloom freely all summer, the glistening orange and yellow blossoms being strikingly showy.

Although Cacti are typically American plants, they are seldom used in our northern states, particularly in decorative gardening, for the reason, no doubt, of the prevalent idea that they are expensive and of difficult culture. Such impressions, however, deserve to be considerably modified, as the culture of the Cactus family is very simple, the only thing to guard against being stagnant moisture. An open sunny situation should be given them, and the soil should be of porous, sandy texture. If the garden soil is heavy, prepare the bed by mixing in plenty of sand, and underneath have a layer of coarse stone or brick rubbish to provide efficient drainage. If the plants are to remain in their pots (the latter being plunged in the bed), then a sufficient quantity of ashes and cinders or coarse gravel must be



placed underneath to insure perfect drainage. By taking these precautions, the plants may be safely supplied with an abundance of water throughout the summer, thus insuring luxuriance during this, their growing and flowering period. During the winter the plants must be stored in a greenhouse or light room or cellar, and be kept comparatively dormant, cool and dry for best summer results.

A BED OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Below we illustrate a handsome bed of tropical effect, composed entirely of Ornamental Grasses. The tall Reeds in the center are *Arundo Donax*; they are about 18 feet high. The middle row is composed of *Eulalia zebrina*, the Japan Zebra Grass, and the outside row is *Pennisetum longistylum*.

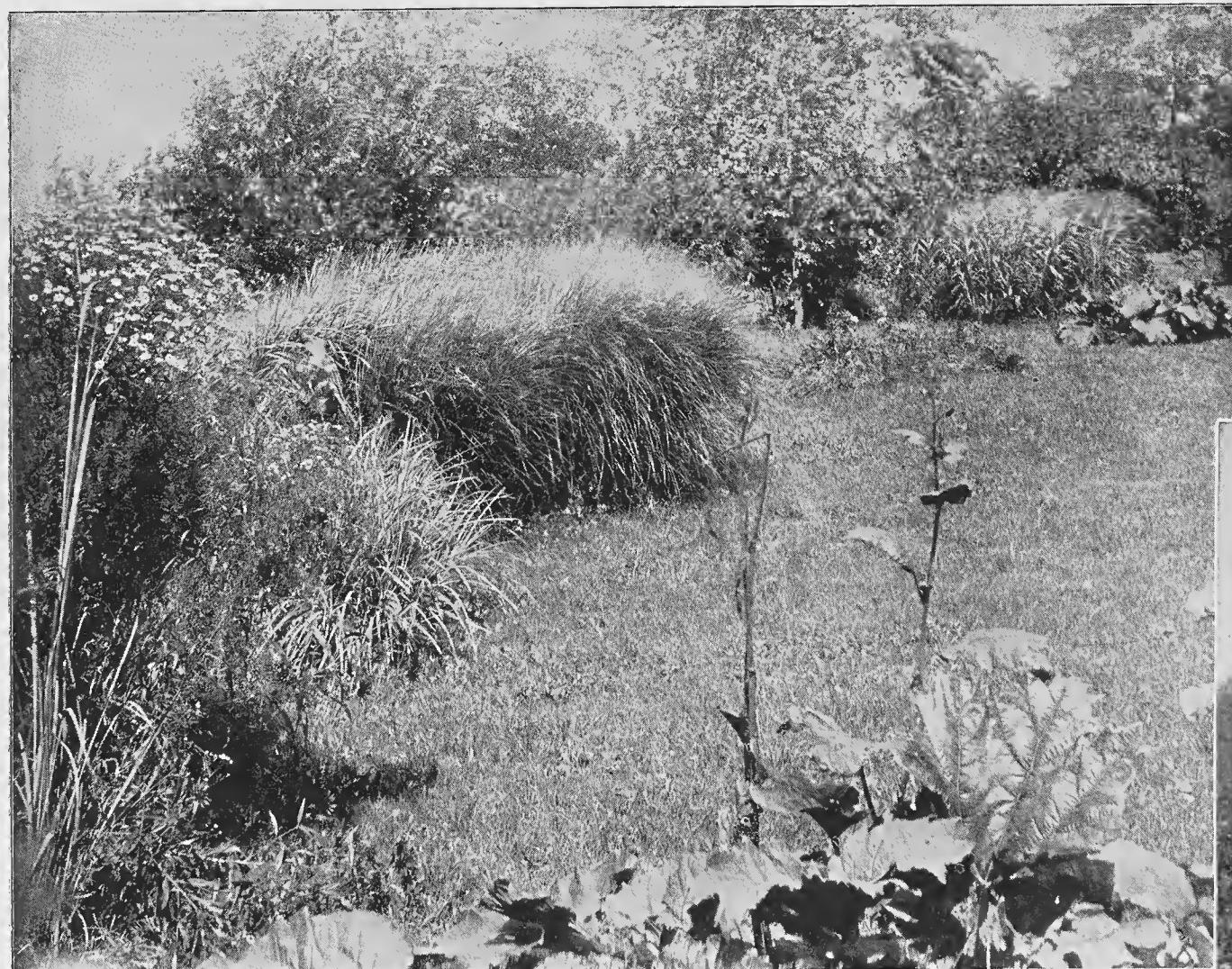


EULALIA JAPONICA

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Among the hardy Ornamental Grasses there are some that are particularly adapted for the embellishment of lawns as individual groups, for interspersing in the garden or herbaceous border, for naturalizing in the wild garden, and for subtropical bedding, where they contribute grace and variety. The Grasses most usually grown for specimen groups we briefly describe. The Pampas Grass (*Gynerium argenteum*), illustrated on page 75,





forms a noble and beautiful plant, growing from 6 to 12 feet high, according to soil and location. The large silvery plumes are particularly effective against the dark background of some evergreen or other shrubbery. The next important Grass is the *Eulalia japonica*, of which there are now three prominent varieties: Variegata, green leaves striped lengthwise with white; Zebrina, green leaves striped crosswise with yellow; and *Gracillima univittata*, a dwarfer sort. The Eulalias form elegant and graceful plants, as our illustration on page 74 will show. These groups, however, are not in bloom. The feathery flower-spikes appear in September, when the plants stand about 6 feet high. *Arundo Donax* is a splendid Bamboo-like Grass or Reed, of very tropical effect, growing in rich soil. If kept moist, it frequently grows 12 to 15 feet high in one season. It is the tall grass shown in the large illustration on page 74.

Stipa pennata, or Feather Grass, is a fine dwarf Ornamental Grass. *Pennisetum longistylum* is one of the most beautiful of low-growing Grasses; it grows about 2 feet high, with gracefully arching narrow leaves, veiled with nodding, feathery flower-heads that look like a silvery cloud, making a beautiful border for sub-tropical beds. *Pennisetum Rueppelianum*, an annual variety about a foot high, is almost as effective.

Although the above perennial Grasses are considered hardy, yet in exposed localities it is well to cut them off and mulch their roots, especially the *Arundo*.



PAMPAS GRASS



ARALIA PAPYRIFERA

SUBTROPICAL GARDENS AND EFFECTS

The adornment of lawns, gardens and grounds largely depends upon two factors—color and form. The effect of color alone, even though arranged into most glowing beds and artistic designs, leaves an impression of something lacking, the need of a counterpoise; the lacking element is variety of form, to relieve monotony and flatness and supply enhancing contrasts. Diversified surface-form as well as the marginal contour of gardens, etc., is usually attained with trees and shrubbery, but there is a growing taste for additional bold picturesque effects—something suggestive of the stately grandeur of luxuriant tropical vegetation.

This taste has led to the introduction into gardens of large-leaved so-called "subtropical" foliage plants, the characteristics of which, nobility of form and habit, luxuriant growth, and exuberant and graceful leafage, render them of high decorative value, either grown as specimens or boldly grouped. When there is a choice of location for the large-leaved tropical plants, consideration should be given to their shelter from strong winds, which might, on some stormy day, disfigure the leaves. The kinds grown for flowers require, of course, a sunny position, but of the varieties grown for their foliage, many have an enhanced picturesque effect when placed where the flickering lights and shadows from a background of trees can play on them. Fine specimens may be grown individually either in the ground or in tubs, when they will add artistic variety, but the charm of informal grouping should be the most conspicuous. Most imposing effects are also produced by massing the subjects toward the marginal or background, thus adding to the breadth of the scene.

Subtropical plants, being of luxuriant growth, naturally require for early effects and perfect results an abundance of food and moisture. The soil must be prepared deep and rich, and efficiently drained, so that plenty of water can be given the plants and beds during hot, dry weather. If the soil is porous and in good condition, turn the hose on them for an hour or more every day.

Among the most noble plants for subtropical effects are some that require to be wintered over in the greenhouse in pots or tubs, including Acalyphas, Agapanthus, for tubs; Abutilons, especially the variegated-leaved sorts; Agaves, Aralias (figured on page 76); Coleus, Dracænas, Cycas; Papyrus, for moist places; Cactus, especially *Cereus giganteus*, Musas or Banana plants (illustrated on this page); Palms, either in tubs or plunged pots; Rubber Plants, etc.

Among the bulbous- and tuberous-rooted plants we have also a few that produce growths of tropical aspect, the bulbs or tubers of which should be wintered over in a dormant condition in a warm place, as under a greenhouse bench. Included among the suitable kinds are *Amorphophallus*, *Caladiums*, both the variegated-leaved and the "Elephant's Ear." *Cannas*, *Callas*, *Crinums* and *Hyacinthus candidans* are all effective.

Another showy class of subtropical plants may be grown from seeds, which should be started about February, that the plants may be good and strong before setting out in May. We give a list of varieties that may be grown from seeds on page 78. Very pleasing permanent subtropical effects are attainable with suitable hardy



plants and those that are hardy with protection. Among such subjects we mention *Acanthus*, hardy Bamboos, and the giant reed *Arundo*; *Bocconiæ*, giant Fennel, *Funkias*, Royal Ferns, *Gunneras*, for moist situations; giant Rhubarb, *Verbascums*, *Yuccas*, and *Tritomas*. Nor must we forget the important hardy ornamental grasses *Pampas*, *Eulalia* and *Erianthus*. *Ailanthus* and *Paulownia*, although naturally they form trees, yet if young plants are set out and cut back to the roots every spring, the new growth will produce enormous and very beautiful leaves, larger than are borne on the trees. *Ailanthus* is a stately hardy perennial, with large and beautiful foliage.

A SUBTROPICAL GARDEN OF ANNUALS

A very beautiful subtropical garden may be produced in one season by growing suitable plants from seeds, a good example of this kind being depicted beneath. The seeds should be sown early, say about February, in the greenhouse or window, so that the plants may be well started when removed to their places in the open ground in May. Among the plants of tropical effect that may be grown from seed we mention Amaranthus, both "Prince's Feather" and the large colored-leaved varieties; Acacia Lophantha, which grows quickly to a tall and graceful shape, with pinnate leaves; Beets, the ornamental-leaved sorts. The white-leaved Centaureas and Cinerarias, for edgings, con-



A BED OF MUSAS

trast finely. Coleus and the Daturas are good. Papaw, Eucalyptus globulus and Grevillea robusta, though trees in the tropics, grow quickly from seeds and are beautifully effective the first season. Humea elegans is tall, stately and graceful, with long, weeping pendants of ruby blossoms. The exuberant-leaved Melianthus is fine, the noble and massive foliage of the Nicotianas, Ricinus, Solanums and Wigandias is indispensable; nor should we forget the Perillas and Zeas. Cannas and Musas may also be grown from seed, but unless sown very early would scarcely be large enough to be effective until late in the season.

SUBTROPICAL EFFECTS IN SOUTHERN CLIMES

A street scene in sunny Pasadena, California, is portrayed in the upper engraving. Noble Palms line the way, and tropical vegetation of various kinds impresses with magnificence the residential surroundings.

In the lower corner we show a grand Palm on a New Orleans lawn. The variety is *Phoenix Canariensis*, and it is one of the finest specimens in the United States. It is about sixteen years old, over 25 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. It imparts an unapproachable tropical effect to the surroundings, and of course, is the cynosure of all visitors.



PALMS FOR NORTHERN LAWNS

The magnificent tropical effects supplied by Palms in southern climes cannot be enjoyed in developed grandeur in northern gardens, though healthy representatives may be removed from the greenhouses to sheltered positions on the lawn during the summer, where they will impart some of their nobility of aspect to the surroundings. As Palms on northern lawns can only be allowed to remain in the open air during the warm summer months, it is well not to remove them from their pots, but plunge the pots in the ground, after placing a good layer of ashes and cinders underneath to insure perfect drainage, and prevent worms from working their way into the pots. Under these conditions a continuous abundance of water may be supplied, and they should make a fine growth for winter, especially if a situation should be selected where the Palms may be partially shaded from the effects of the hottest sun.

A NOBLE SUBTROPICAL PLANT

Gunnera manicata, illustrated below, is one of the most noble foliage plants for tropical effects on a lawn or in the subtropical garden. Well-grown plants often measure 20 to 30 feet across. Moist, rich soil and a sunny situation are essential. Sometimes, with a heavy mulch of leaves and brush, the roots winter over very well in our northern states.



Hudson & Keane



PALMS ON THE LAWN

Well-grown Palms, in tubs or pots sunk in the lawn in summer, give an elegant tropical effect. Put two inches of ashes underneath for drainage and to prevent ingress of worms. Positions sheltered from full power of the hot sun should be selected, so that the leaves will not be burned, and the plants must not suffer for lack of water. Such a change of treatment "hardens" Palms and often seems to give them new life and vigor.

SUBTROPICAL GROUPING

To the right we illustrate a beautiful subtropical effect on a lawn, enhanced by a running stream of water, which not only adds life to the view, but supplies sufficient moisture for the plants to attain luxuriant perfection. The large-leaved plants in the foreground are *Caladium esculentum*; the tall Reeds are *Arundo Donax*. The rocky water wall is clothed with English Ivy, which thrives finely in this moist situation. The groups are effectively placed, contrasting well with the stretches of open lawn.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, OR "ELEPHANT'S EAR"

To the left we illustrate a fine plant of *Caladium esculentum*, popularly known as "Elephant's Ear," a tender tuberous-rooted plant of very rapid growth if given a warm, well-manured situation and abundantly supplied with moisture. The leaves sometimes grow 4 feet long by 3 feet across. For single specimens on the lawn and for subtropical grouping this *Caladium* is very effective, as will be noted from its use in the bed to the right of the upper illustration.



ROSES AND ROSARIUMS

The Rose is the "Queen of Flowers," and without exception is the most popular flower grown. The family includes over one hundred species, from almost every country on the globe, Australia being the only country without a native Rose. From this world-wide material hybridizers have created and disseminated varieties innumerable.

The selections of Roses now in cultivation through the natural process of "the survival of the fittest" comprise, in consequence, the most beautiful and diversified types and varieties of any age; though with the limited space at our disposal we will not attempt to describe their merits. In fact, the inbreeding between various classes has produced so many hybrids that mingle and modify the typical characteristics of both parents, that even the newly introduced sub-classes scarcely enable Rosarians to satisfactorily classify all varieties. It suffices for our purpose to mention that we now have Roses adaptable for almost any requirement; for winter or summer flowering, of bush habit, climbing, trailing; hardy, tender, double, semi-double, single, clustered, etc.; and of colors, every shade and tint, gorgeous or delicate, from white to almost black is represented, excepting blue.

Many enthusiastic Rose lovers establish "Rosariums" or gardens devoted exclusively to Roses. A plantation of this kind artistically arranged and well furnished with the numerous classes and varieties of hardy Roses forms a scene of unrivaled beauty, for Roses never appear to better

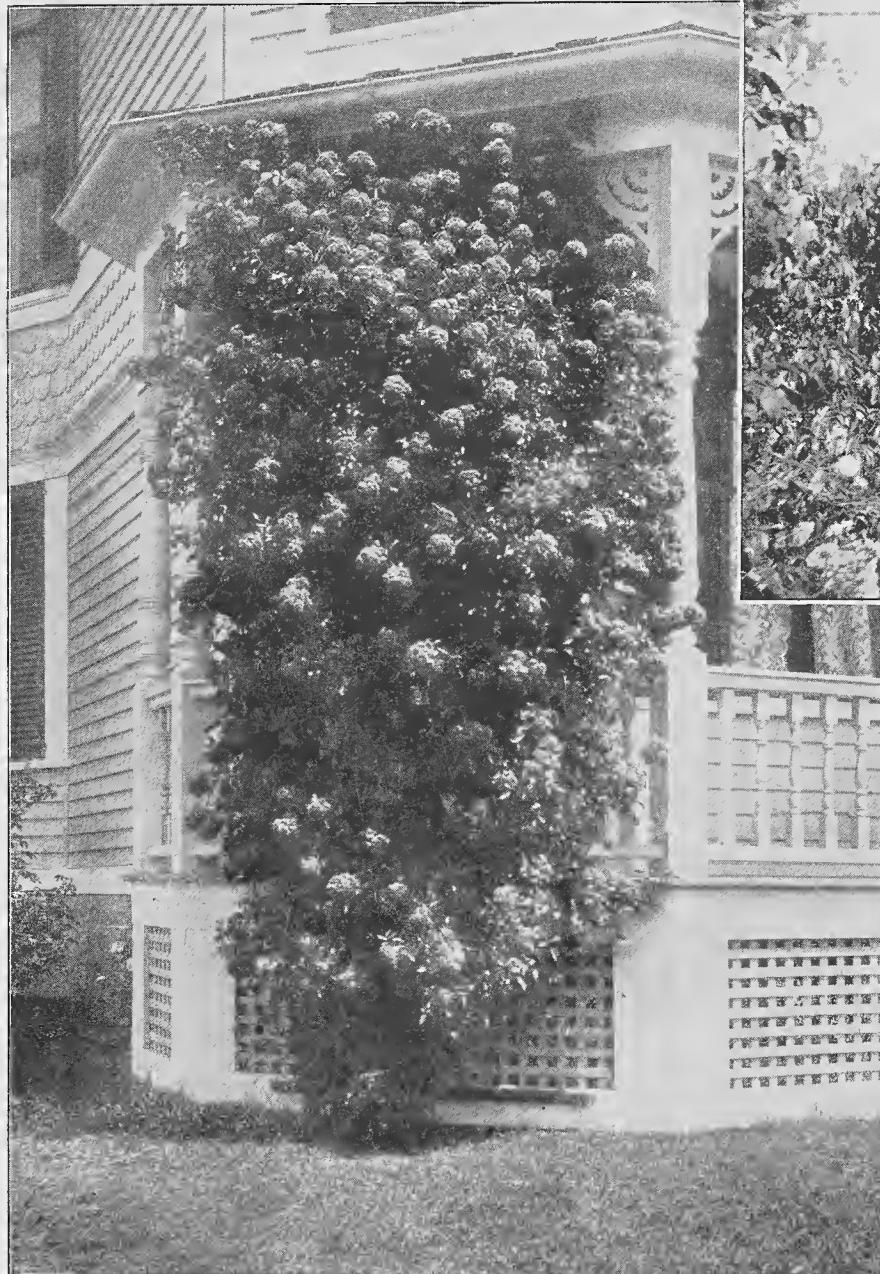


advantage than when grown in large masses. In the Rosarium, quantities of bush Roses should be planted in large beds with a few evergreen shrubs intermingled to brighten the flowers by contrast and supply foliage, in which bedding Roses are sometimes deficient. For the latter reason the ground surrounding Rose beds should be carpeted with grass, thus supplying the counterpoise of greenery.

To render the Rosarium more picturesque and effective, climbing and trailing Roses should be utilized on arbors, covered walks, arches and pillars; a Rose hedge, a sturdy shrub, or small tree festooned with wild roses, a rocky bank clothed with the climbers.

A ROSE-DECKED PIAZZA

Here we illustrate the "Crimson Rambler" Rose trained to a piazza trellis. It is perhaps the most beautiful climbing Rose grown, bearing great quantities of small double crimson flowers in immense clusters.

**AN ARCADE OF ROSES**

The Rose-arched walk, viewed above, forms one of the most beautiful floral displays imaginable when the Roses are in bloom. The arches here were made by fastening curved iron rods on stout posts, though regular garden arches covered with wire netting are procurable and exceedingly effective. In northern climates any of the hardy Climbing Roses are suitable for covering arches, and in southern states the Noisette Roses would be beautiful. Climbing Roses are not so largely grown in this country as they deserve to be. There are many situations about the garden and grounds where a plant or two of these most beautiful of all climbers could be utilized to great advantage, not only for arches, summer-houses, covered walks, piazzas, walls, etc., but in the most picturesque of all ways in clambering over hedge-rows, old shrubs, tree stumps, stone fences, etc. For this purpose the single "Memorial" Rose is effective.





"NOISETTE" ROSES

The "Noisette" Climbing Roses are the most beautiful for southern latitudes.



"YELLOW RAMBLER" ROSES

The hardy "Rambler" Climbing Roses are the best for cold climates.



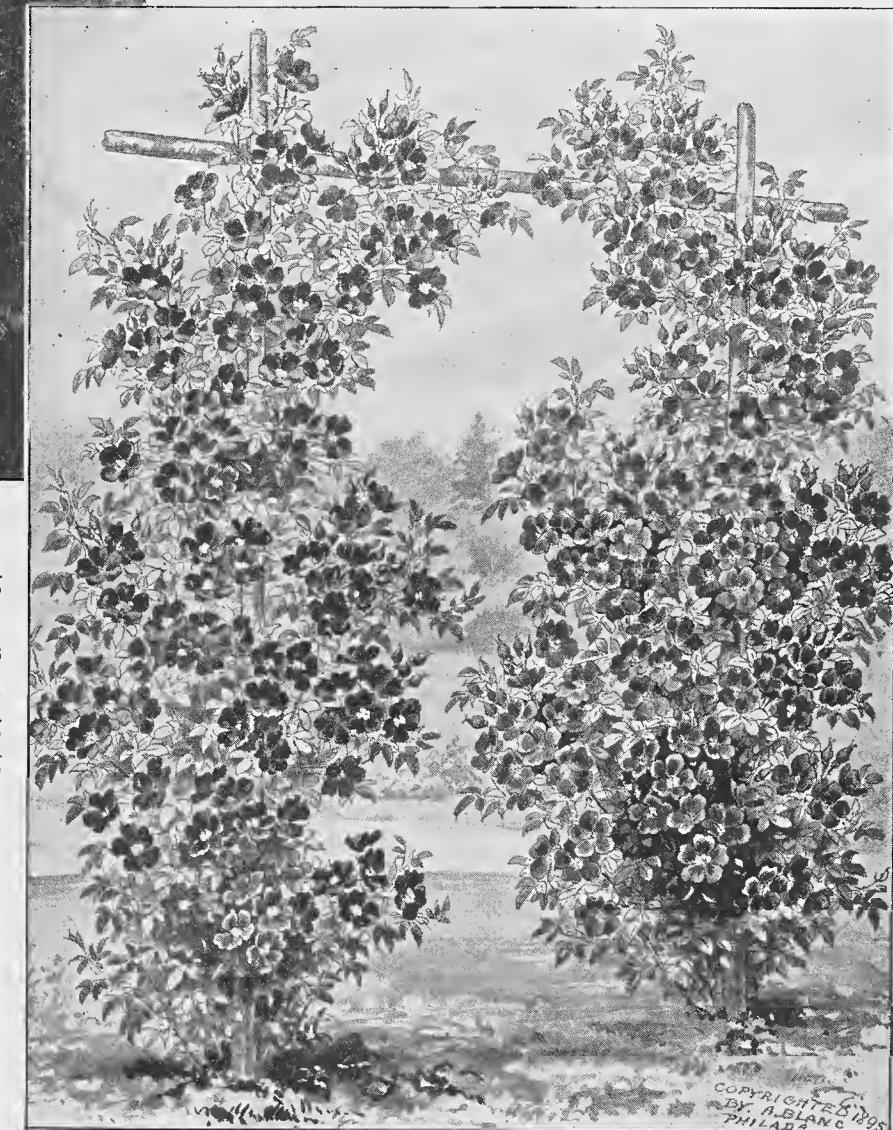
CLIMBING ROSES FOR PICTURESQUE EFFECTS

We do not know of any class of moderate-growing climbers capable of producing such artistic effects as climbing Roses. The long, litesome branches drooping and swaying overhead with the weight of the blossoms inspire admiration. There are many ways in which climbing Roses may be grown for picturesque effect; not only on the veranda and garden trellis, but on arches over walks, on summer-houses, fences, pillars, festoons along wires stretched from post to post, scrambling over bushes, shrubs, stone walls, trailing over rocky embankments, etc. In cold climates we are obliged to depend upon the hardiest climbing Roses, of which, fortunately, there is now a good variety, the double-flowering sorts including such colors as pale rose, yellow, straw and orange, blush white, pure white, deep crimson, bright pink, rosy carmine, etc. The best of this class, perhaps, are the "Ramblers," the Crimson Rambler being exceptionally fine. In single hardy climbing Roses the Wild Prairie Rose (*R. setigera*) is a rampant



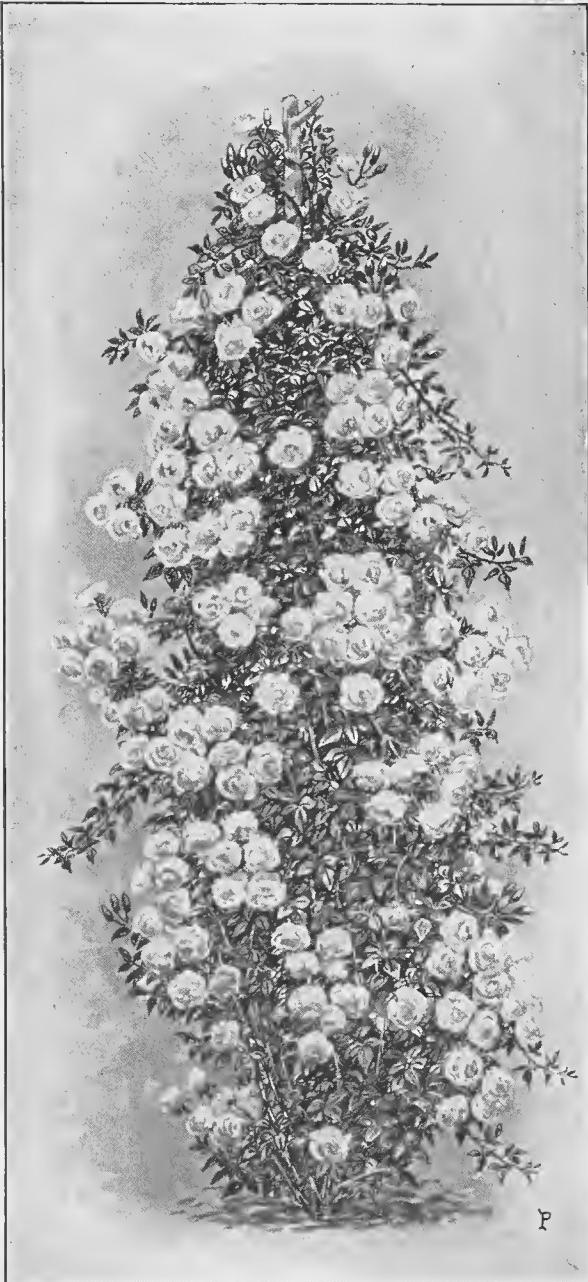
grower. The "Memorial Rose" (*R. Wichuriana*), while a typical creeping Rose for rock, banks, etc., can also be trained as a climber. This Rose has produced some good single, semi-double and double seedlings of various colors.

In the southern states the tender climbing Roses may be grown outdoors, which include the gorgeous Noisettes or Climbing Teas, Washington, Carmine Pillar, etc., as beneath, although these may also be grown outside in the north if they are carefully protected in winter.



A PANORAMA OF ROSES

A typical Rosarium is shown in the upper view, with beds and borders furnished with luxuriant Rose bushes — Roses everywhere, climbing over the summer-house, covered walk, etc.

**PILLAR ROSES**

A pretty way to grow Climbing Roses is to train them to strong posts, thus forming a pillar of Roses. Grown in this way they break the surface monotony and form attractive features of the garden. We once saw a row of these bordering a lawn driveway, dotting with novel effect the level greensward and background of shrubbery with spires of red, white, yellow and blush.

**A RAMBLING ROSE IN THE SHRUBBERY**

Hardy Climbing Roses create a charmingly picturesque effect when clambering over and through sturdy shrubs and low trees which they garland with long sprays of bloom. We illustrate below a good example of this kind.

The "Rambler" Roses and Prairie Rose hybrids are useful for this purpose.

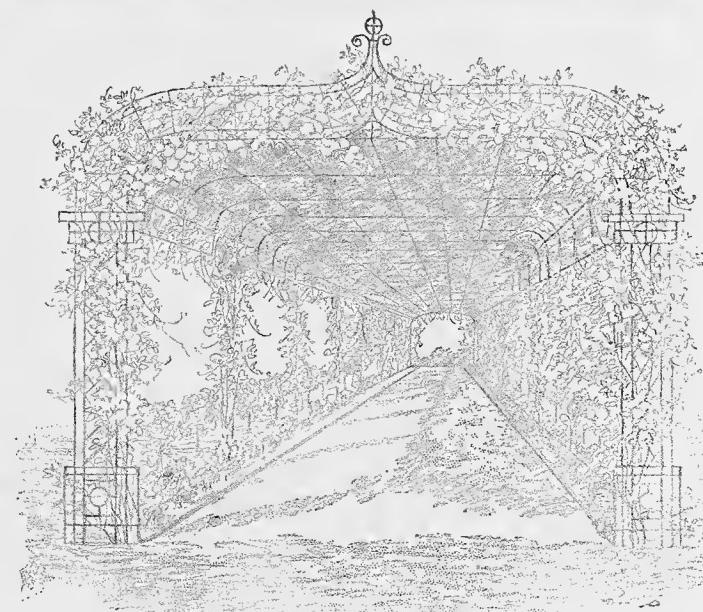
A VISTA THROUGH THE ROSES

A rustic retreat, entwined with hardy Climbing Roses, is represented at top of page, a delightful spot from which to view a pleasing prospect, enhanced by the pervading influence of Climbing Roses.



JAPANESE HARDY CLIMBING ROSE

A Japanese Rose but little known, *Rosa multiflora Japonica*, is the subject of our engraving to the left. It is hardy, and a fine climber for either trellis work or for massing in borders. The flowers, about an inch across, are borne in immense clusters, are pure satiny white, with a bunch of yellow stamens. They have a rich rose fragrance, which perfumes the air for a long distance. The flowers are followed by an abundance of large red fruits that ornament the plants all winter.





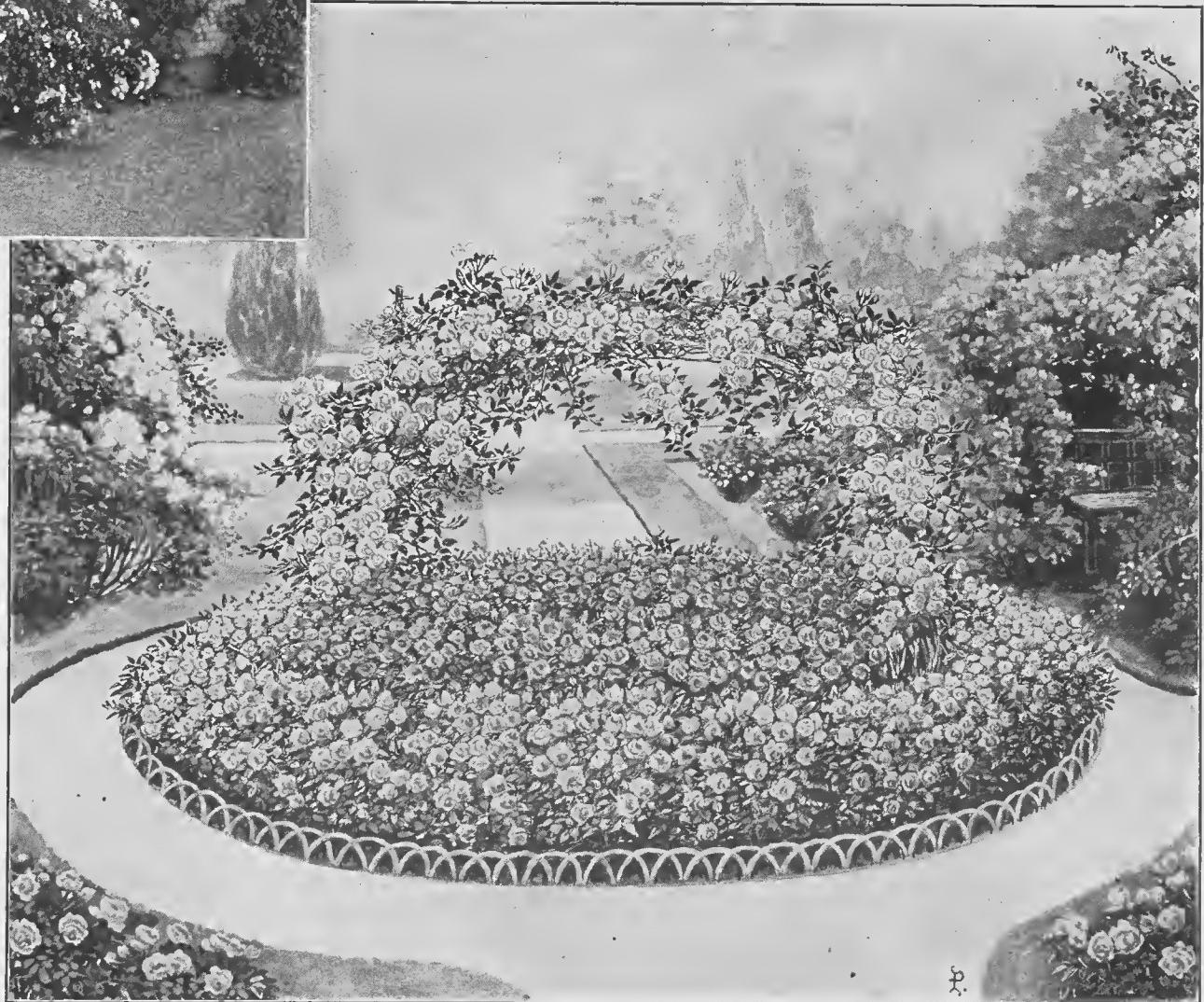
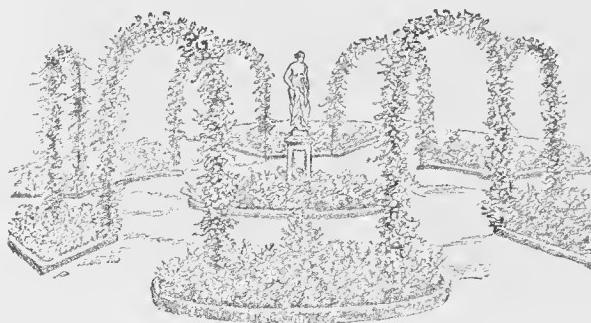
A ROSE-BOWERED ENTRANCE

Climbing Roses, trained on lattice or wire trellises against verandas and over doorways, with their long branches garlanded with blossoms tossing to and fro, form a pleasing picture. Positions of this kind are often the most congenial to robust-growing Roses, as a free circulation of air is permitted through the branches, which reduces any tendency of the foliage to mildew. Be sure that the soil is rich and deep and well drained, and that the plants do not suffer for lack of water. Any of the hardy climbing Roses can be utilized for cold climates, and the Noisette Roses for the south.

A LIVING ROSE BASKET

A very pretty effect may be produced on lawns or in gardens by growing the monthly everblooming Roses closely planted in a basket-like bed similar to that illustrated to the right; the taller bushes should be planted towards the center, or if they are about of one size have the ground rounded up to the center. The outside bordering should be formed of rattan or suitable wire edging to simulate a basket; the handle may be composed of an arch of wire or other material clothed with climbing Roses. Taste must dictate the variety of colors. We once saw a "Rose Lawn" adorned with a number of basket beds similar to this. Each

basket being planted with Roses of one color, and all baskets of a different shade, the effect was superb.



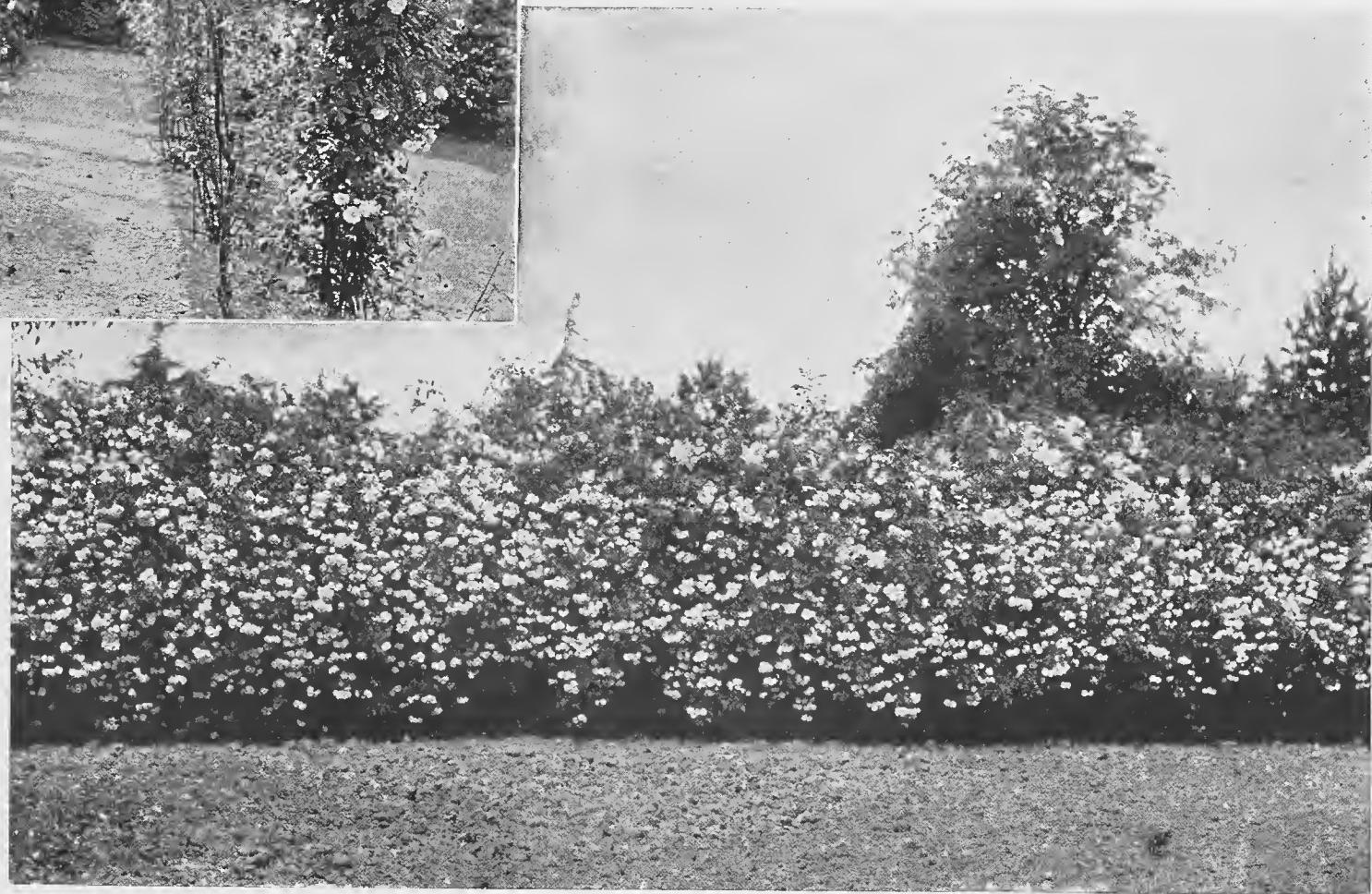


ARCHES OF ROSES

Garden walks are rendered most charming by spanning them with arches to form arcades over which climbing Roses scramble with picturesque freedom; the Roses so trained are not only seen to best advantage, but the effect of arches and pillars of Roses or other flowers relieves gardens of monotonous flatness. For northern climates any of the hardy climbing Roses may be used; different colors on different arches would be effective. The Double-Flowering "Rambler" class is especially recommended, and the Memorial Rose—*Rosa Wichuriana*—has been used very effectively in this way. In the southern country the glorious continuous-flowering Noisette section of Roses can be utilized.

A HEDGE OF ROSES

If there is anything more beautiful than a well-grown hedge of Roses in bloom, we do not know of it. Roses grown on their own roots should be used exclusively; enrich and prepare the ground to a good depth, and if the soil is not naturally porous it should be underdrained, as Roses do not thrive in waterlogged soil. Stakes or other supports should be given the plants until they grow strong and stocky, and do not allow any shoots to exceed 3 feet in length for two or three years, then permit them to grow only a foot a year until the maximum height is reached; this method induces the lower branches to better fill up the base. Mulch well with rotted manure in the fall. The Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be used for forming hedges in cold latitudes.



HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND BORDERS

Old-fashioned hardy gardens were usually composed largely of herbaceous perennials, which may be described as handsome flowering plants, the roots of which form large clumps and live year after year in the ground, while the tops die down each winter. The gardens usually contained such grand old plants as Pæonias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Williams, Columbines, Delphiniums, Canterbury Bells, Day Lilies, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Phloxes, Fleur-de-lis, Japan Anemones, Pinks, etc.; including as well some of the bulbous-rooted types, as Daffodils, Madonna Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, and hosts of other old favorites. These beds of old-fashioned flowers were usually edged with Box, Thrift, or Grass-Pinks, and when situated along the garden walk, a drive, or perhaps along the outer edges of the garden or lawn, such plantations were termed "borders," or in the professional gardener's parlance, "Herbaceous Borders."

This style of flower-gardening has for some years been largely supplanted by the more modern "bedding," but borders of hardy plants are again becoming popular, being now considered an indispensable feature on up-to-date home grounds, although not to the exclusion of the annual fireworks of "bedding," for people are beginning to realize that both styles have their uses and proper situations which do not in the least conflict,—in fact, the one accentuates the beauty of the other by contrast. Formal bedding is needed to ornament the lawn as an adjunct to architecture, and we admire the plants collectively as a colored decorative pattern; while hardy plants, composed into borders or other arrangements, appeal to lovers of flowers for their individualities as well as for the brightness they give to the garden or landscape.

Hardy herbaceous plants have many merits, their variety is limitless, and they are the easiest of all classes of plants to manage. They grow readily from seeds or by dividing the roots.

If the plants are purchased, the standard sorts are reasonable in price, and once planted they give permanent and increasingly rich returns in flowers, the beauty, grace, variety and often fragrance of which are not eclipsed by any other class of plants. They are suited to almost every sort of garden, thriving as happily in the city yard or village garden as in the elaborate grounds of a country estate.

Many of these hardy plants are eminently adapted for forming isolated groups on the outskirts of the lawn, especially when located where their masses of brilliantly colored flowers can illuminate some somber backgrounds, such as shrubbery, trees or a wall. In such situations, nothing can be more strikingly effective than a large clump of crimson Pæonias, orange Tiger Lilies, majestic white Yuccas, flame-colored Oriental Poppies, the silvery-plumed Pampas Grass, or the Golden Coreopsis.

It is in the border, however, that hardy plants are most appreciated. There they form a real flower garden, a veritable paradise of flowers, glorious with color, during spring, summer and autumn, picturesquely varied with delightful surprises in store for every week, and best of all a place from which plenty of beautiful and fragrant flowers may be cut for home decoration.

The location of a border, when a site can be chosen, should be in a sheltered situation, and for luxuriant results, the soil must be heavily manured and worked deeply. A background of trees or shrubbery,—not too close, as their roots are robbers,—greatly emphasizes the color effects, and similar results may be obtained in front of vine-clad walls, or at the side of a house. Where space permits, borders should be of sufficient width to allow the plants to be boldly grouped, and a very picturesque effect can be produced if the face of the border be irregularly broken with swelling curves 6, 8 and 10 feet wide, and indentations decreasing the border to 3 feet wide.



In setting out the plants, if there are half a dozen of one kind, group them in one place so there will be a sufficient mass of color to make its presence felt, have no set form, but simulate nature's plantings. Do not always graduate the plants from dwarf in front to tall at back, but occasionally bring a group of bold plants forward, which will give surface variety and thus avoid monotony of form. In selecting plants for the border, get a sufficient quantity of differently colored spring-flowering subjects to group here and there the whole length of the border.

Do the same with the summer-flowering sorts, and again with the autumn-flowering, so that the entire border will be attractive at all seasons. For instance, the early-flowering hardy Candytufts planted in conjunction with autumn-flowering hardy Phloxes will give successional displays, as, too, would Daffodils and Torch Lilies. Consider also, in grouping plants, their height and form of growth as well as the color of the flowers. With thought, many combinations of the utmost beauty are possible. The most effective and up-to-date borders are those in which tall-growing Ornamental Grasses, such as Pampas, Eulalia, etc., as well as dwarf Evergreens and restrained shrubs, are interspersed and so arranged among the flowering plants that they will separate some of the latter into individual masses of color, which is often more satisfying to the eye than a promiscuous mixture of flowers of every kind and hue.





AN ARTISTIC MIXED BORDER

To the right is shown a mixed border composed partially of hardy herbaceous plants, with a mingling of annuals. Note the artistic manner in which the border is laid out and planted. No straight lines; the irregular curves and the arrangement of the plants simulate nature's planting. The large foliage plants, Ricinus, Arundo, Ornamental Grasses, etc., are placed not only for effective variety, but to partially isolate the family groups of flowering plants, rendering them more effective than if their contrasting colors and forms were allowed to "kill" one another.

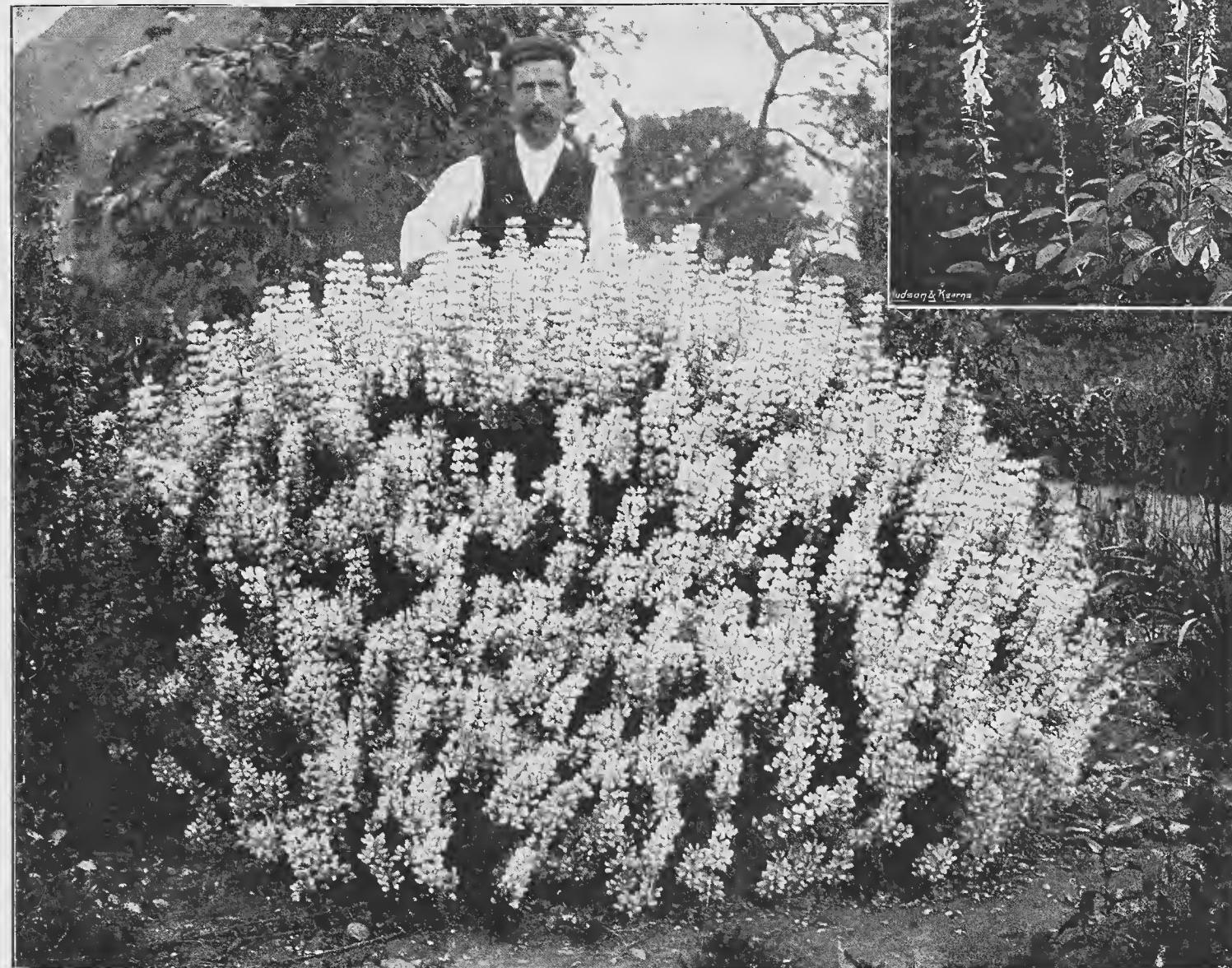
AN ANEMONE WALK

The "Anemone Walk" here illustrated is an object lesson in planting hardy perennials in masses, where their effectiveness is far more pronounced than when plants are dotted here and there about the place. The Anemones here shown are *A. Japonica*, a hardy herbaceous plant of great merit, flowering profusely from August until frost. There are now several beautiful new hybrids of this Anemone worthy of extensive distribution.



A SNOWY MOUND

A beautiful acquisition to our gardens is the White Bush Lupine, *Lupinus arboreus*, illustrated below. It is a perennial, usually hardy, and thrives best in dry situations. It forms dense rounded bushes, 4 to 5 feet high, and is completely covered with elegant racemes of snowy white flowers. It is easily grown from either seeds or cuttings.



FOXGLOVES IN THE BORDER

Digitalis or Foxgloves, illustrated above, reveal their true beauty when grown in a partially shaded border or woodland shrubbery, where they enliven the subdued environments by their tall spikes of flowers. The improved *Gloxinia*-flowered varieties include many colors, shades and markings, and are also much more robust than the type *D. purpurea*. They are perfectly hardy and usually flower two years in succession; in congenial locations they will grow and increase from self-sown seed.



AN ATTRACTIVE BIT OF BORDER

We illustrate above a pleasing bit of hardy border at the edge of a lawn. The richly colored foliage of the fine Japanese Maple contrasts vividly against the light and dark greens of the shrubs and trees in the background. In the foreground is a fine clump of Iris Germanica in flower, and other herbaceous plants are grouped plentifully about.

These shrubbery bays and borders form just the nooks in which hardy perennials naturalize best. When the latter come into more general use for such purposes we can hope for really enjoyable and artistic gardens in this country.

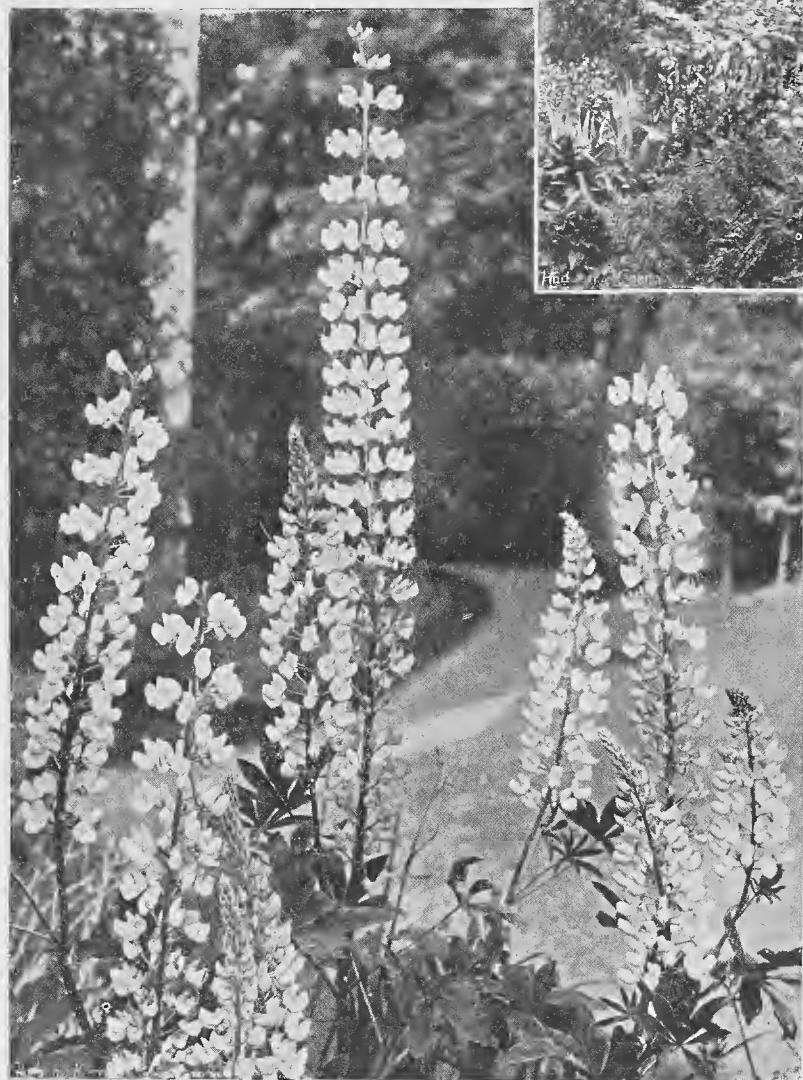
A FINE OLD PLANT FOR GROUPING

The old-fashioned Plantain or Day Lily (*Funkia subcordata*) is one of the finest hardy plants for isolated groups on the lawn. The plant illustrated below has not been disturbed for over twenty years, except to mulch it with manure, and it now measures over seven feet across. Although the white fragrant flowers are ephemeral, seldom lasting over a day or two, yet others are produced in successive abundance from August until October. Other fine points of the Funkias, of which we have several varieties, are their neat habit of growth, their large green luxuriant foliage and their freedom from insects. Partial shade suits them best, and they bloom much better if abundantly supplied with water.



HARDY LUPINES

The engraving below shows the value of this family of hardy herbaceous plants for garden decoration. They thrive almost anywhere, especially on dryish side hills, and produce long spikes of handsome flowers of various colors, usually blue, white, yellowish, or a combination of all.



A TASTEFULLY BORDERED WALK

The handsome borders illustrated above are edged with Box and planted very effectively with a variety of hardy herbaceous flowering plants interspersed with Shrubs, Ferns, Weeping Elm and other subjects. The composition gives the charm of bright-colored flowers, varied with light and dark foliage, all of which contrast well against the background of evergreen and deciduous trees. A border of this character may be made very cheery during the winter by including a few evergreen-leaved shrubs, as well as some of the red-berried sorts.



TURKEY'S BEARD

The picture below shows a plant of *Xerophyllum Asphodeloides*, which fortunately bears a more popular name. It is a very handsome, hardy, tuberous-rooted herbaceous plant, producing spikes 2 to 3 feet high, surmounted with large heads of white flowers. Very effective in herbaceous and shrubbery borders.



GOOD OLD-FASHIONED CANTERBURY BELL

These quaint old-fashioned flowering plants, illustrated to the right, deserve to be more extensively grown. Their immense bell-shaped flowers of lilac, white, pink and purple shades completely envelop the plants and make a gorgeous show. There are single- and double-flowering strains, and a strain called "Cup and Saucer" Campanula, the flowers of which sit in a large saucer. All are hardy biennials, flowering the second season from seed, and are unrivalled plants for grouping in garden borders.

A WELL-PLANTED HARDY BORDER

Too often, in planting hardy borders, promiscuous kinds and colors of flowers are intermingled, resulting in a confused and inharmonious mass, one color and kind killing the effect of another, etc. Below we illustrate a well-planted border. Note the large isolated clumps of Iris and other hardy flowering plants, separated by flowering and evergreen shrubs. Together they give a wealth of coloring, light and shade, the shrubs forming excellent backgrounds against which the colors of the flowers are vividly contrasted.



"ONLY A MULLEIN"

Is shown on the right (page 97), but it is a very handsome variety, over 7 feet high, from the Levant, and is known as "*Verbascum Olympicum*." When grown in a commanding situation and when in flower, its stately form is strikingly effective. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the large rosette of silvery gray foliage is very ornamental. The flowers of bright yellow are borne the second or third year from seed, on a tall, branching stem, and are very showy. After they have faded the plants should be thrown away.

IRIS—THE “ORCHIDS OF THE GARDEN”

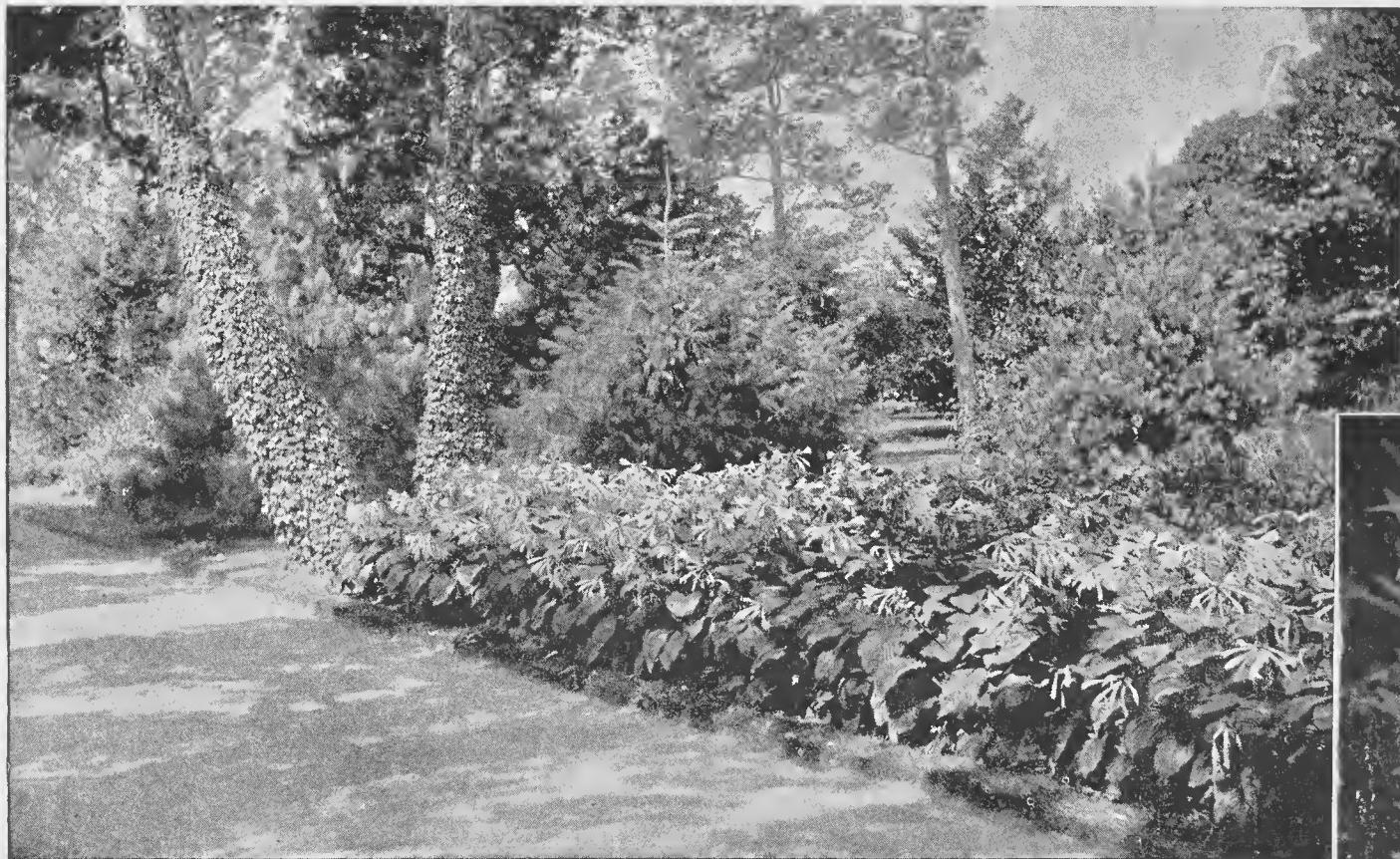
There are several kinds of Iris that are hardy and beautifully adapted for massing in isolated groups on the lawn, in borders, in the shrubbery, etc. The rich and varied colorings of the flowers resemble those of Orchids. The type illustrated on our right is Iris Germanica, popularly known as German Iris.



HARDY DELPHINIUMS

There are few plants that contribute so much beauty to the garden and border as these perennial Larkspurs. The improved tall hybrids attain, when in flower, a height of from 5 to 10 feet. They thrive in almost any situation in good soil. The flowers, on tall spikes, are of numberless colors and shades, and are single, semi-double and double. The plants flower continuously for weeks, but the time can be extended into months if the central flower-spike is removed immediately after the bloom begins to fade.





A FINE ROW OF WHITE PLANTAIN, OR DAY LILIES

We illustrate above a fine row of White Plantain, or Day Lilies (*Funkia subcordata*). Immediately behind the Funkias are two fine Evergreens: a Himalayan Spruce (*Abies Morinda*) to the left, and the Sugar Pine of the Sierras (*Pinus Lambertiana*) to the right. The trunks of the old Cedars at the end of the row are clothed with Japanese Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*), described on pages 144 and 145.



ANEMONE JAPONICA

The Japanese Anemones, illustrated to the left, of which there are several beautiful varieties, are among our finest autumn-blooming, hardy plants. Useful for borders and groups in half-shaded places.

OLD FAVORITE DOUBLE ROCKETS

Among our best hardy perennial flowering plants are the Double Purple and Double White Rockets, illustrated below. Their fragrant flowers are borne profusely and are splendid for cutting. If the plants are taken up after flowering and transplanted into fresh, rich, light soil, extraordinarily large flowers are produced.



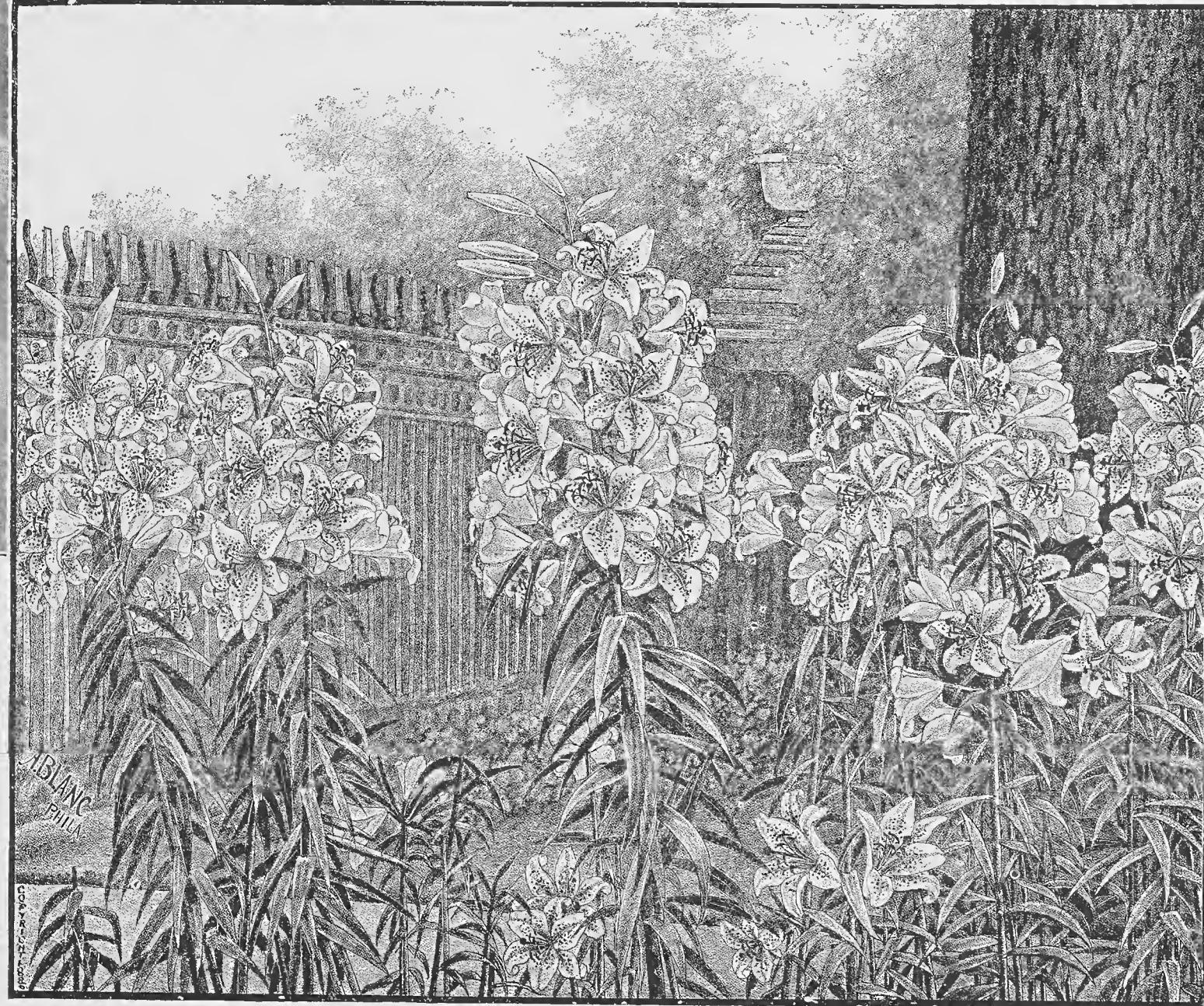


WHITE "MOON-PENNY" DAISIES

These giant Marguerites are hardy perennial plants, botanically known as *Chrysanthemum latifolium*, *C. uliginosum*, etc., and are of exceptional value for permanent garden beds, borders, etc., being most effective when grown in masses. A good plant will produce thousands of large white flowers.

JAPANESE LILIES FOR EFFECTIVE MASSING

Among our best hardy Lilies for planting in borders, garden-groups, etc., are the Japanese Auratum Lilies (illustrated below). Other showy, strong-growing Lilies for the purpose are the varieties of *L. lancifolium*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. candidum*, etc. The bulbs are best planted in the fall.



HARDY SHRUBS AND SHRUBBERIES

Shrubs, botanically described, are woody plants, which do not form a true trunk, like a tree, but branch out into several stems from or near the roots. Many plants of this class produce flowers of exquisite beauty, some of which are also delightfully fragrant. There are hundreds of varieties and species, some having ornamental and others evergreen foliage. Some flower in the spring, others in summer, some in the fall and a few in the winter; consequently, a proper selection will give a successional display almost the

entire year. Some shrubs are most beautiful when grown as specimens on the lawn, while others are effective when formed into irregular groups, either isolated or fringing plantations of trees. Shrubs, aside from their flowering and decorative value, relieve lawns and gardens from their hard lines, and give the variety of surface form and the light and shade so often lacking. One unique feature that shrubs possess over other classes of hardy plants is that many of them are brilliantly effective in winter, and a suitable selection

properly placed will transform a doleful landscape into a veritable winter garden. The conspicuously colored foliage of some shrubs is carried well into the winter, while others retain their rich green leaves throughout the winter, notably: Rhododendrons, Laurels, Mahonia, Box, Laurustinus, Hollies, Daphne, etc., which, utilized as backgrounds with dwarf Coniferæ, will bring into effective contrast the brilliant-berried shrubs such as Flowering Thorns, Barberries, Holly, Sweetbrier and Rugosa Roses, Sumach, Snowberries, Coton-easter, Sea Buckthorn, Guelder Rose, etc. Associated with these could be the winter-flowering shrubs: Witch Hazel, Winter Sweet, Winter Honeysuckle, Winter Jasmine, Garrya, Andromeda, etc. The winter garden might be rendered more complete by carpeting or edging the ground with the evergreen-leaved, scarlet-fruited Partridge Berry, adding a few evergreen hardy plants such as Christmas Roses, Rockfoils, Evergreen Ferns and some of the Alpines.





THE SHRUBBERY

The "Shrubbery" is a term applied to a planting of shrubs usually arranged with a view to the landscape effect, not only for the summer but to be attractive in the winter ; and for this reason both deciduous and evergreen shrubs are utilized. Shrubberies are excellent boundary screens and form capital backgrounds for the herbaceous flower border. Openings in the shrubbery form ideal locations for colonies of some of the taller herbaceous plants—Cardinal Flower, Foxgloves, Yuccas, Tritomas, Iris, Tall Evening Primroses—and numerous other hardy plants not only find congenial homes and brighten the shrubbery, but have their own brilliancy enhanced by contrast. Some of the Lilies, especially *Lilium auratum*, thrive and are strikingly effective among the shrubs.



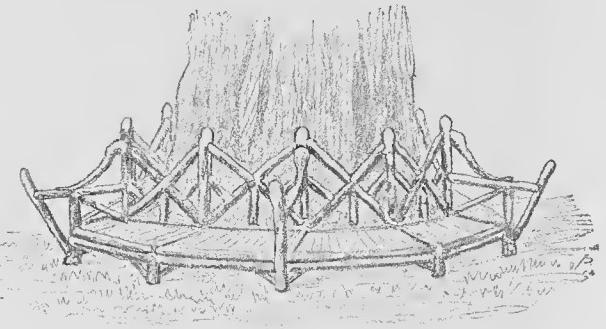
A GLORIOUS LAWN SHRUB

Among the hardy shrubs for lawn decoration, either as specimens or in massed groups, nothing can eclipse in beauty some of the hardy Rhododendrons, a specimen plant of which is the subject of our illustration on the left. This plant measures nearly fifteen feet through. The essentials of success in growing Rhododendrons in cold latitudes are first in selecting hardy varieties, then in growing them in rich soil, prepared not less than thirty inches deep, and also in not allowing them to suffer for lack of moisture in dry weather ; for the plants must remain vigorous to properly develop the buds which are to expand into flowers the following season. The flower-heads should also be removed when the petals have dropped to prevent the formation of seeds, thus saving the strength of the plants. There is an endless variety of coloring among Rhododendrons.



A SHRUBBERY BORDER

To the left we illustrate a beautiful mixed border, composed of flowering and ornamental-leaved hardy shrubs. The variegated-leaved plant in the foreground is a variety of Holly shown to perfection against bank of deep green foliage.



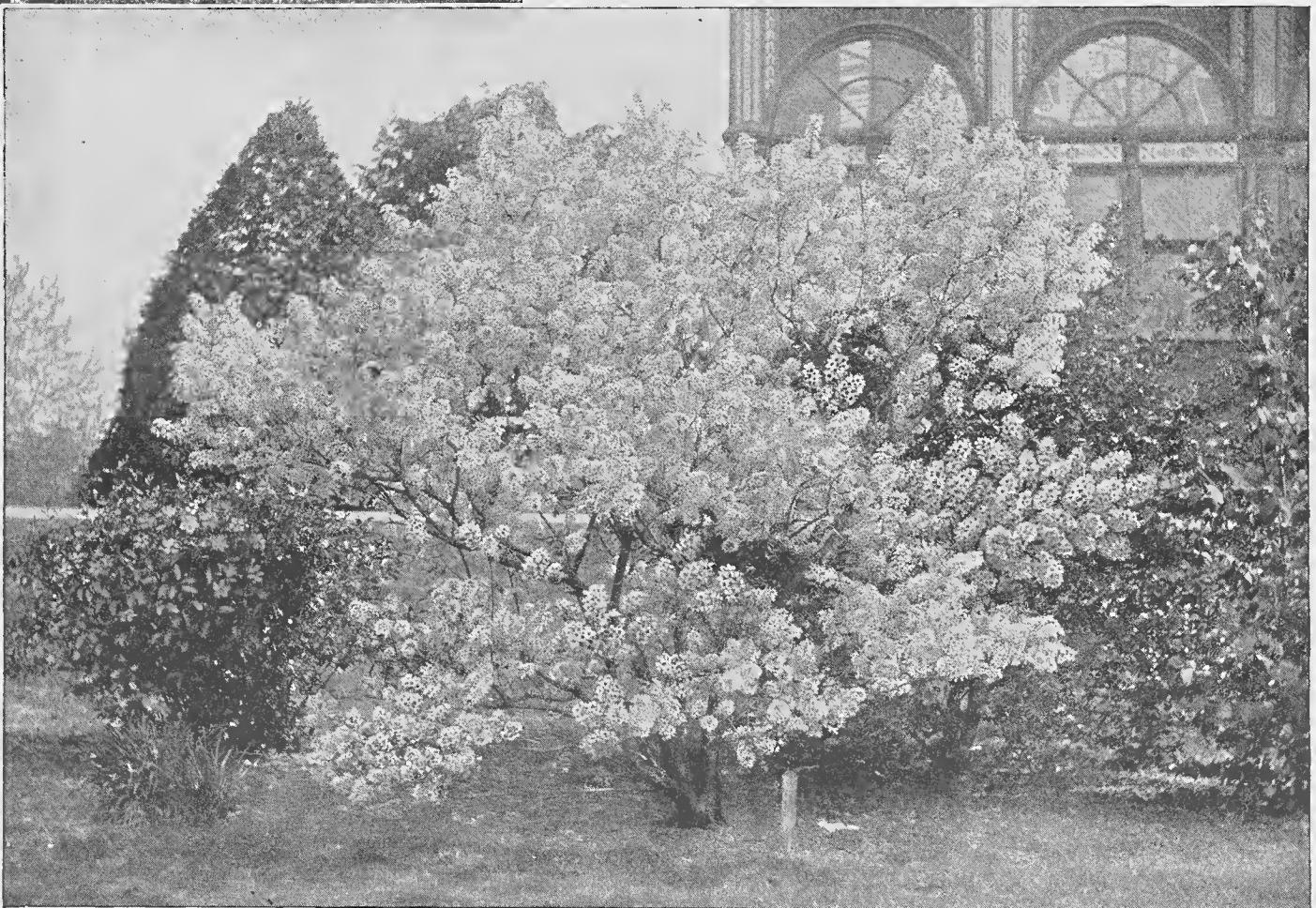
The tall-flowering plant in the foreground is a variety of the Yucca, which is attractive and useful in giving variety of form not only for shrubbery borders, but also for grouping on the lawn, as our engraving on page 28 will show.





A FINE HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, illustrated at the left, is one of our finest hardy shrubs, grown either as specimens or in masses on the lawn, in the garden, or shrubbery border. The bushes usually grow about 4 feet high and produce white flowers in massive heads often a foot long, provided the soil is rich and the plants have sufficient water during the summer. These flowers appear in August and remain perfect for several weeks. The largest heads of bloom are produced by pruning the branches back in the winter, leaving about two eyes on the old wood, and allowing only the strongest new shoots to grow in the summer. A greater number of small panicles may be attained by allowing all of the new branchlets to flower.



A GRAND "MOCK ORANGE"

The subject of our illustration on the left is *Philadelphus Lemoinei Avalanche*, a beautiful variety of the old favorite "Mock Orange." This one produces branches about 6 feet long that bend gracefully with masses of pure white, orange-scented flowers.

CHINESE FLOWERING CHESTNUT

The rare and beautiful shrub, *Xanthoceras Sorbifolia*, illustrated below, forms fine bushes 6 to 8 feet high, and bears in April and May a profusion of erect clusters of white flowers, marked with crimson and copper.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING PLUMS

Among our hardy shrubs none is more beautiful than the spring-flowering Plums, of which there are several varieties. *Prunus spinosa* fl. pl. is the subject of our illustration below. It is covered with double white flowers, like daisies, which are followed by ornamental purple fruits. *P. Pissardi*, another beautiful variety, has purple foliage and double white flowers. *P. triloba* bears profusely large double flowers an inch in diameter and of an exquisite pink color. The White and Pink-flowering sorts contrast nicely.



A NOBLE HYDRANGEA

The Hydrangea Otaksa which forms the subject of the above illustration is one plant, and measures nearly 8 feet high, with a diameter of 16 feet. This Hydrangea is one of the finest shrubs to use for lawn or garden decoration, or for large tubs. A specimen grown in this way for piazza decoration is shown on page 157.

The foliage is a rich dark green, and the flesh-pink flowers are large and borne in immense round heads. In northern climates this variety is not quite hardy, and therefore gives best results when wintered over in the cellar or some frost-proof place.





"GOLDEN CHAIN"

This is one of the popular names applied to the family of *Cytisus*, which includes some handsome hardy shrubs beautifully adapted for bordering walks in shrubberies and for other semi-wild situations, where they thrive and naturalize quickly in light, dryish soils. The long, drooping branches are clothed almost from end to end with yellow, fragrant blossoms. The variety illustrated above is *C. præcox*.

A RHODODENDRON WALK

Below we illustrate a walk bordered with various sorts of hardy Rhododendrons. These noble evergreen shrubs, when massed in such quantities, are unapproachably beautiful when in flower. The wealth of varied coloring is superb, contrasting magnificently against the deep rich green of the glossy, leathery foliage.



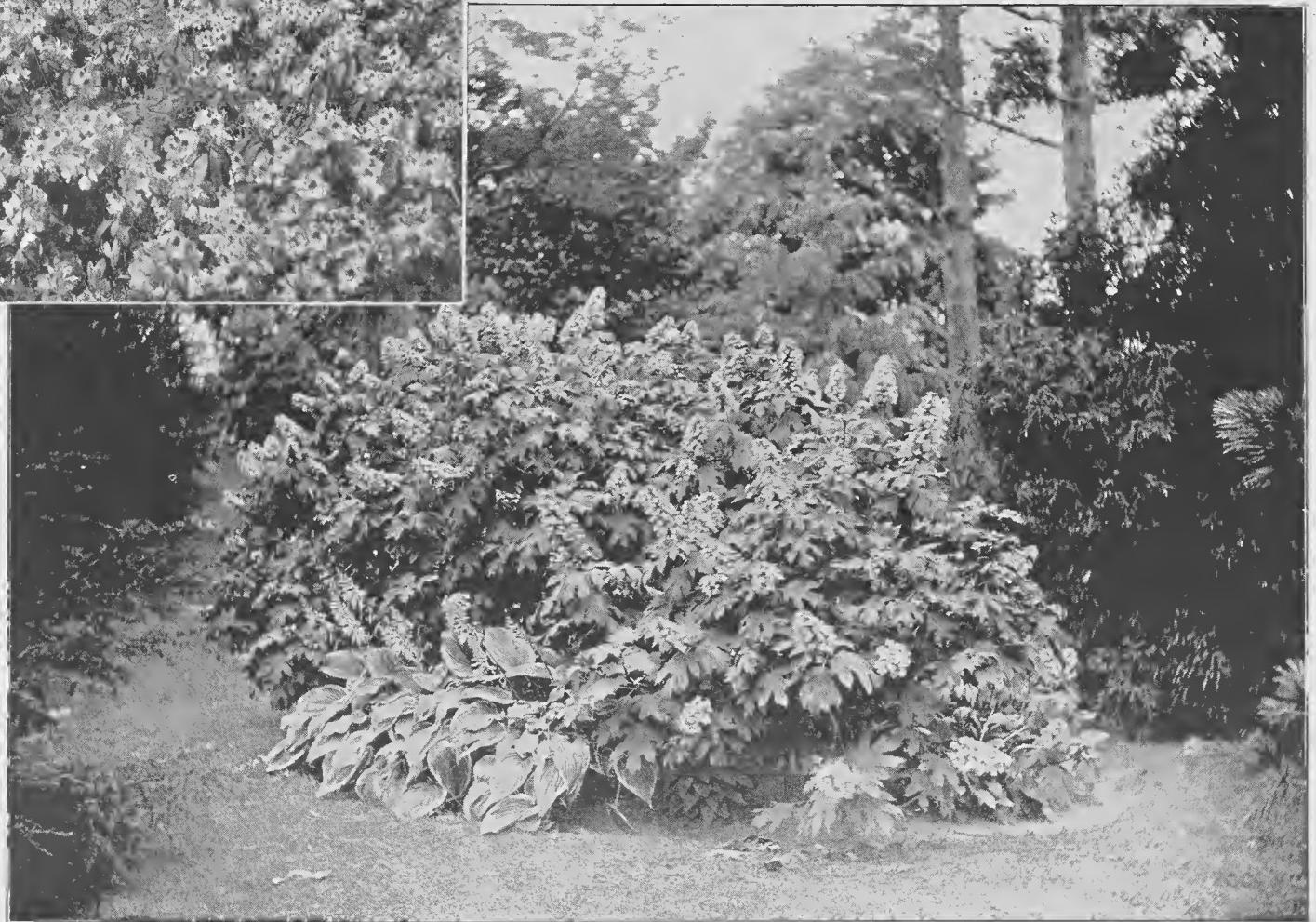


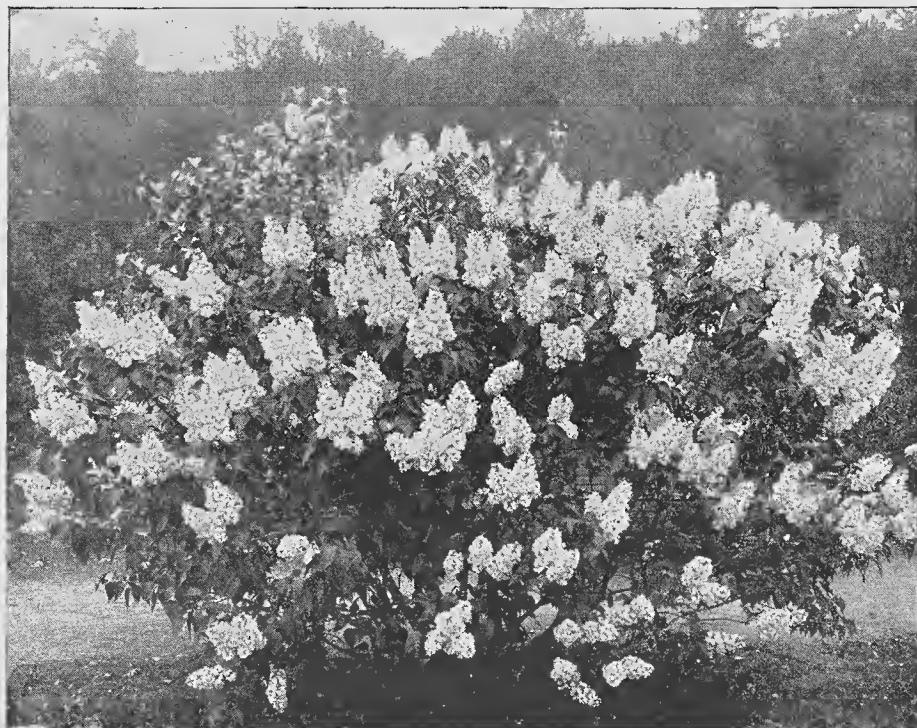
A BRILLIANT HILLSIDE

The hardy Azaleas, illustrated above, form charming pictures of color when massed on hillside slopes, either open or partially shaded with Rhododendrons, trees, etc. The flowers of Azaleas are large, both brilliant and delicate in color variegations, and usually borne in immense quantities. A proper selection of hardy Azaleas will extend the flowering period from April to July, beginning with *A. Canadensis* and *Vaseyi*, followed by *Mollis*, *Nudiflora*, *Pontica* (*Ghent*), *Calendulacea*, *Occidentalis*, *Arborescens*, and, last of all, *Viscosa*. While all of the above are usually hardy, yet in northern climates they thrive better in sheltered positions. A somewhat sandy or peaty soil, without limestone, suits them well.

A FINE NATIVE SHRUB

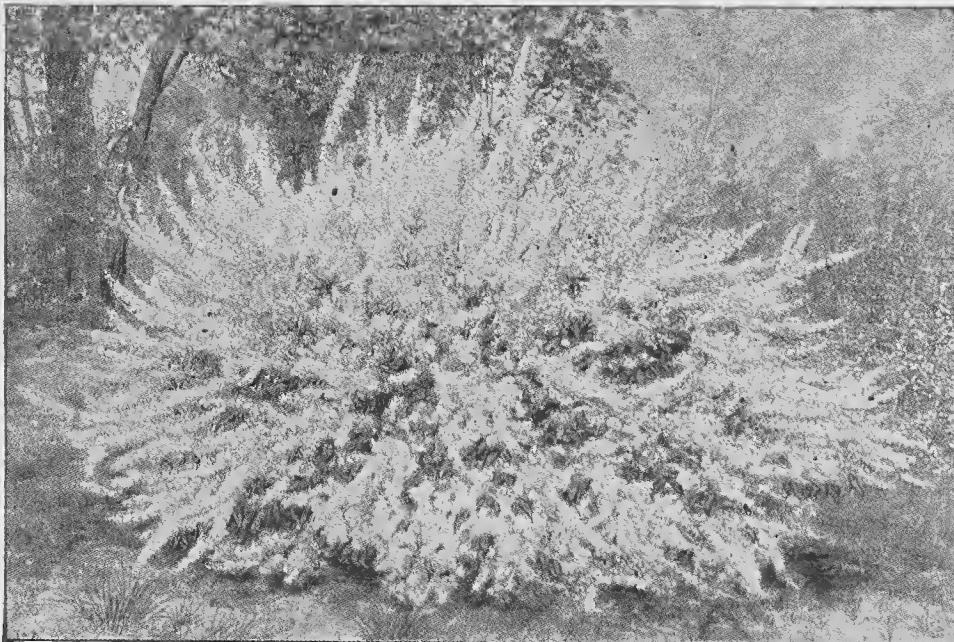
The beautiful Oak-Leaved Hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*) is illustrated below. It is a very desirable hard-wooded shrub, thriving without protection in our middle and southern states, but in northern states it requires sheltered positions. The large panicles of flowers are produced on the new growth from the old wood; their color is white, changing to purplish pink. The plant begins to bloom in June and lasts for several weeks. The large-leaved plant at the base of the Hydrangea is *Funkia albo-marginata*, the variegated-leaved form of the Plantain or Day Lily described on page 98.





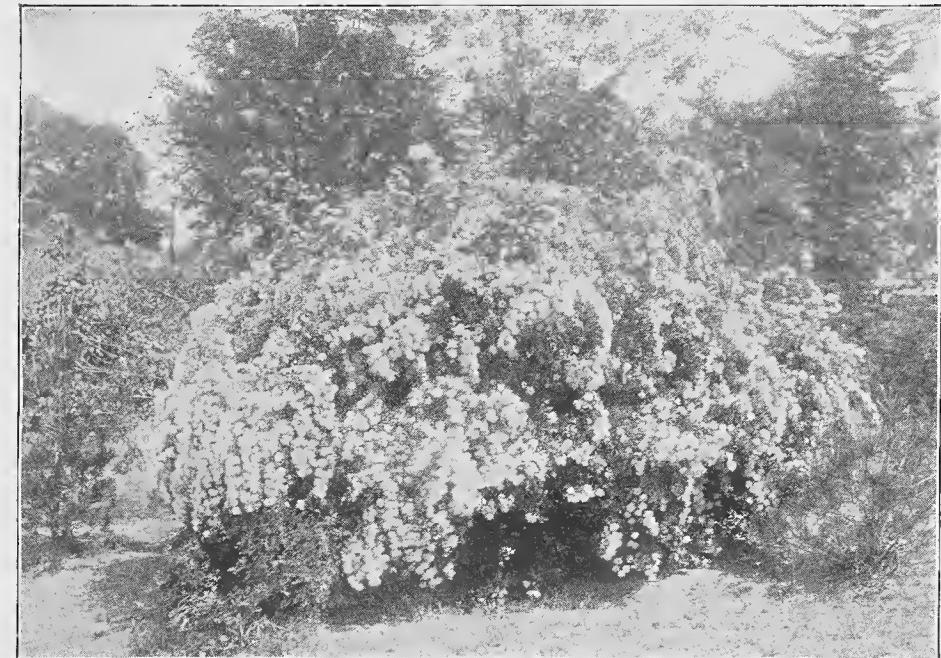
A BEAUTIFUL LILAC—ALPHONSE LAVALLEE

This variety forms most symmetrical bushes, with very large heads of double bluish lilac flowers.



A HANDSOME CHINESE SHRUB—BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS

A very handsome shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, profusely bearing fragrant showy lilac-colored flowers, marked with orange.



A FINE BRIDAL WREATH—SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTII
Compact and bushy; the branches are loaded with double white flowers in May.



A PICTURE IN SPRING—THE FLOWERING CRAB
There are several varieties of these dwarf trees, beautiful both in flower and fruit.

AQUATICS AND WATER GARDENS

The growing of Water Lilies and other aquatic plants in lakes and ponds is most fascinating, and is becoming more popular every year as people are beginning to realize how easily they are grown and how gloriously effective they are. A few years ago scarcely any hardy Water Lilies were known but our common pond lilies, which, by themselves, lacked effectiveness and interest. Now we are able to associate with them many hardy hybrid *Nymphaeas* which grow freely and produce flowers in continuous profusion during the summer season. These blossoms are exquisitely colored, ranging from white through shades and tints, including yellow, citron, flesh-pink, rose, carmine, crimson, currant-red, etc. The large open blossoms, resting like jewels on the water, gem its surface with colors brilliant, delicate and varied, rivaling any flower bed.

Among the tender varieties of *Nymphaeas*, also easily grown in summer, we have, in addition to colors similar to the above, blue shades ranging from daintiest porcelain and lavender to royal purple. Some *Nymphaeas* produce numerous miniature flowers as small as a silver fifty-cent piece; others bear magnificent blossoms over a foot across.

Besides the *Nymphaeas*, the flowers and foliage of which float or are supported near the surface, we now have several hardy varieties of the majestic Lotus, with flowers of white, pink, crimson, yellow, striped, etc., which, being borne with their luxuriant leaves high above the water, break with oriental splendor the flat monotony.

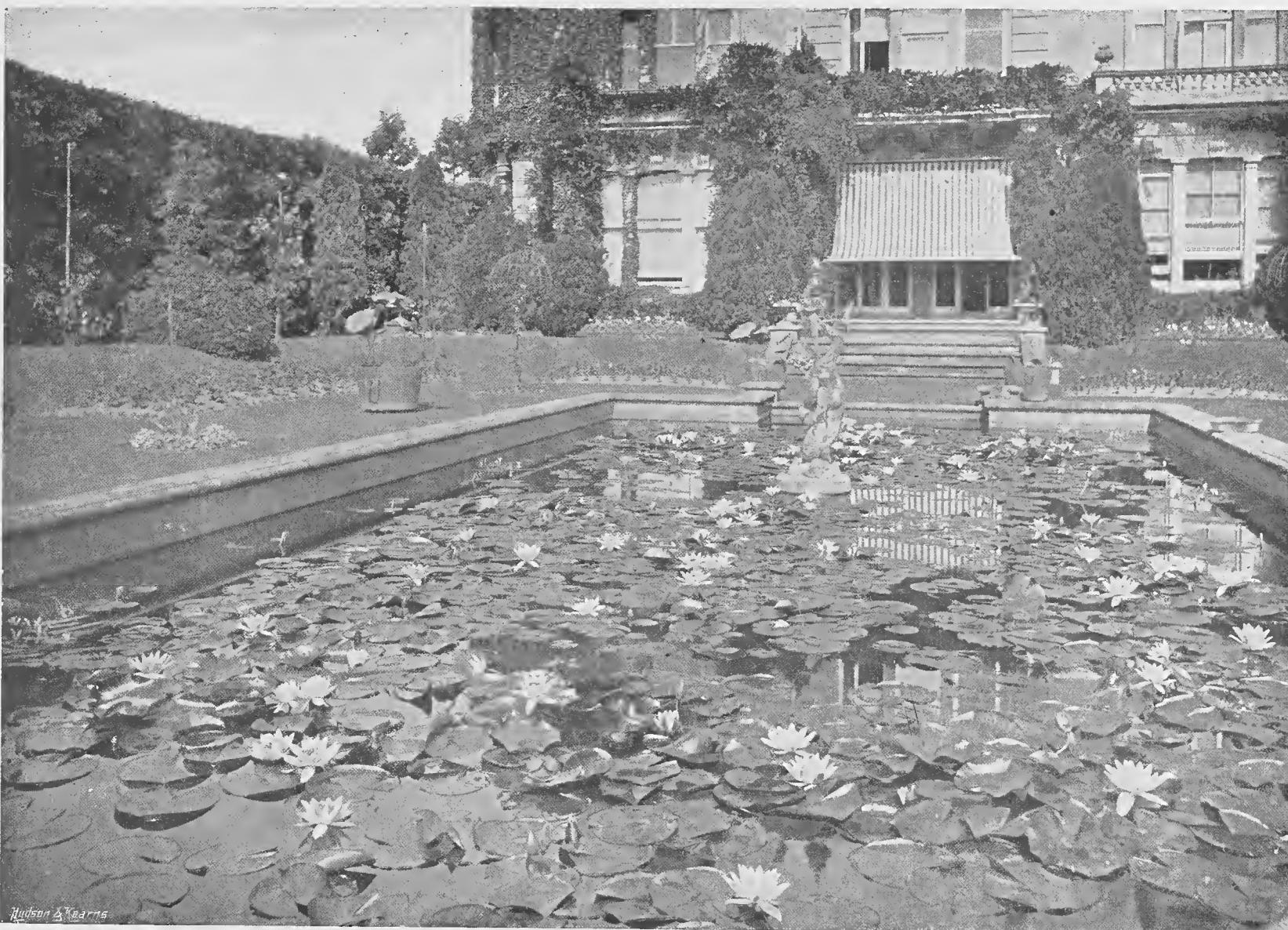
In addition to the *Nymphaeas* and *Nelumbiums*—the "Water Lilies" proper, as popularly understood—we have numerous other plants that grow in the water and produce beautiful flowers, such as the Water Hyacinths, Water Poppies, Water Snowflakes, etc.

Among the great charms of water-gardening are the properly planted moist banks, where many hardy and tender moisture-loving plants thrive with tropical luxuriance and constitute one of the greatest attractions of the landscape. The variety of plants suitable for this purpose is too numerous to describe here, though the notable examples are Egyptian Papyrus, Japan Iris, Swamp Mallow, Bamboos, Musa, Gunnera, Caladium and Reeds and Grasses, such as Arundo, Eulalia, Pampas Grass, etc.

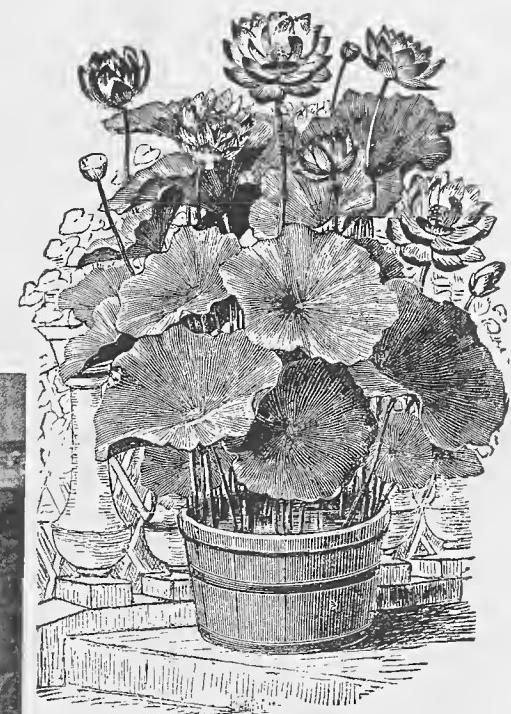
Water Lilies thrive best in sunny situations, in shallow lakes, semi-stagnant ponds and sluggish streams, where the water warms up thoroughly and the soil is rich and mucky. Then the culture of hardy varieties is simply a matter of planting. Where such locations are not available artificial ponds, with cemented bottoms and sides, may be constructed, or more modest water gardens may be established in tanks formed of planks made water-tight with white-leaded joints and seams. A still simpler method for small grounds and back-yard gardens is to use tubs, half-barrels or half-hogsheads, in which moderate-growing aquatics may be planted. The tanks or barrels may be either sunken in the earth or allowed to remain on the surface; in the latter event they can be partially surrounded by rockwork and soil in which ferns and foliage plants may be grown, thereby greatly enhancing the picturesque effect. A very slight flow of water into the tubs or tanks, while desirable, is not absolutely essential, if fresh water is poured in occasionally to make good the loss from evaporation.

Goldfish and sunfish thrive in tanks, ponds, etc., with growing vegetation, and devour all larvæ of mosquitoes and other insects in the water. If the fish are sufficiently abundant they will destroy and prevent the formation of the green scum that sometimes forms in stagnant water.

In the culture of Water Lilies remember that the essentials are rich soil, a sunny situation and comparatively still, shallow water that warms up thoroughly in the sun; under these congenial conditions success is assured. In lakes or streams fed or influenced by cold springs Water Lily culture should not be attempted. Water Lilies that are not hardy must be planted in boxes of soil. These are sunk below the surface of the water in summer, and in the fall, after the foliage has ripened and been removed, they can be placed in a warm cellar, or under the greenhouse bench, where the soil can be kept moist.



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TUB CULTURE FOR LOTUS

The varieties of *Nelumbium*, popularly known as Lotus, form very effective decorative plants when they are grown in large tubs or half-barrels of rich soil covered with water. The large leaves and flowers are poised on tall, stiff stems, especially adapting these Water Lilies for tub culture. Some of the *Nymphaeas* also do well in tubs, but as their leaves and flowers float on the surface, only small-growing varieties can be used.

A CHARMING WATER GARDEN

We illustrate below an aquatic garden in which a very pretty "natural effect" has been attained, although the lake is wholly artificial, being made by utilizing the earth from the center to make banks. Both bottom and sides were firmly packed by trampling and treading; clay was then puddled about 2 feet deep over the surface in which stones were thickly embedded; afterwards a coating of cement was laid over; then beds of soil for the plants to grow in were put in position. A variety of aquatic plants are used, including both hardy and tender varieties, the latter being grown in tubs sunk below the surface.



NYMPHAEAS GROWN IN TUBS

A very unique and pretty way of growing the smaller *Nymphaeas* is in tubs or half-barrels, especially where space is restricted, as in city and suburban back yards. The tub may be placed on the surface or sunk in the ground where it will receive the full benefit of the sun. A charming effect may be produced by partially or entirely surrounding the tub with a small rockery in which Ferns and other plants may be grown. Only moderate-growing sorts will grow in tubs.





A SUBTROPICAL AQUATIC GARDEN

In the water garden illustration to the right may be seen *Victoria Regia*, the famous "Lily of the Amazon," which forms enormous leaves 4 to 6 feet across, often large enough to support a child. The flowers are equally marvelous in size, often measuring 12 to 15 inches across; the color is at first pure white, changing as the flowers age, first to pink, then to red. This Water Lily thrives only in a sheltered pond where the water warms up thoroughly in the summer. The water plant with leaves elevated above the water, immediately behind the *Victoria*, is *Nelumbium speciosum*, popularly known as Egyptian Lotus.

The subtropical bed on the bank is composed of the Abyssinian Banana plant (*Musa ensete*), in the center, surrounded by Cannas and bordered by *Caladium esculentum*. On the bank immediately in front of the summer-house is a fine plant of the Umbrella Grass (*Cyperus alternifolius*).

A PRETENTIOUS LILY POND

To the left we illustrate a very elegant Lily pond, walled with cut-stone and elaborately bridged. A large variety of both hardy and tender *Nymphaeas*, *Nelumbiums* and other aquatics are here grown to perfection. The water, being comparatively shallow, warms up thoroughly, an essential for luxuriant growth and bloom.





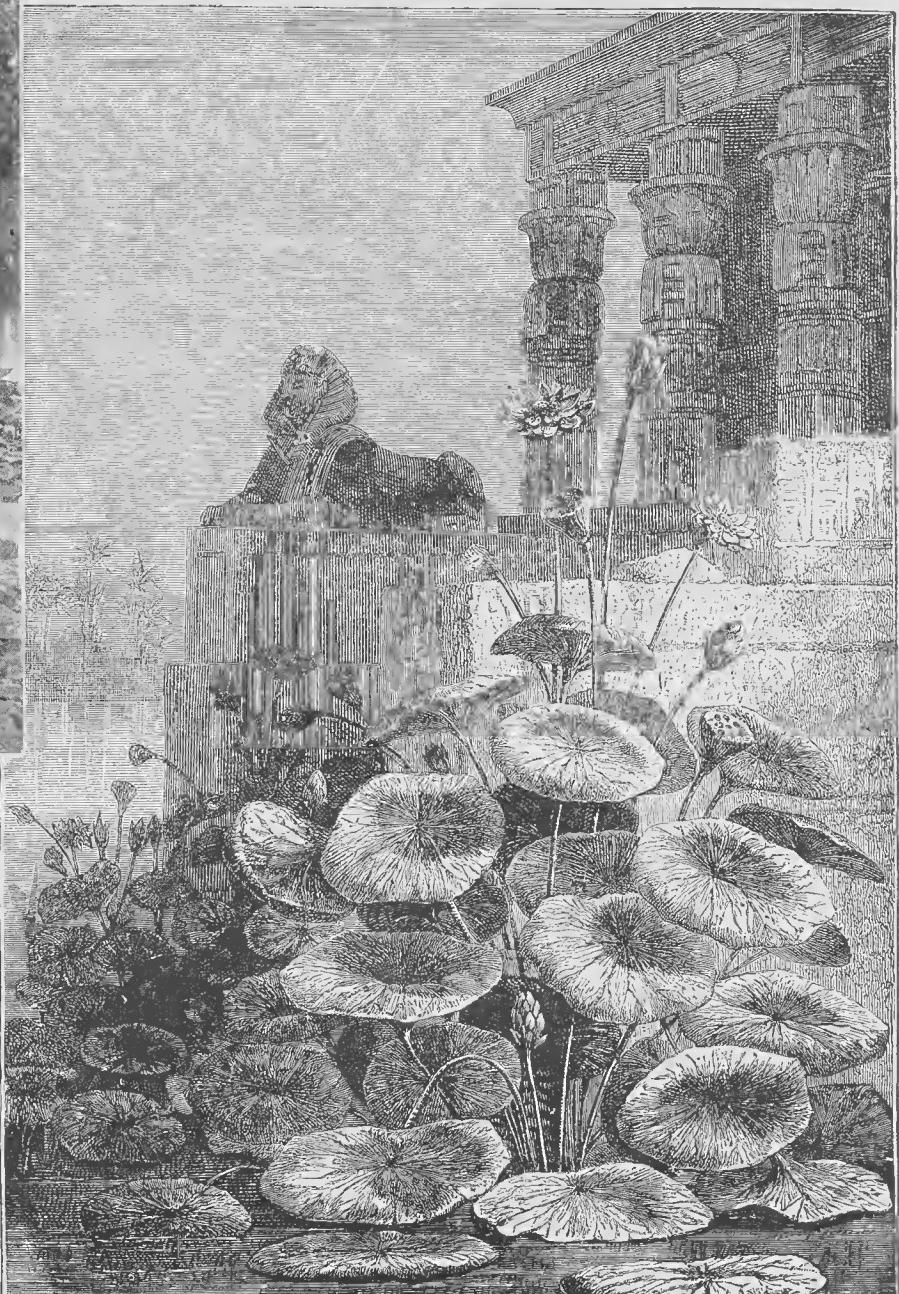
A NATURAL WATER GARDEN

The above is a very pleasing treatment of a natural lake. The Nymphaeas, in groups of different kinds, are so planted that open spaces of water are visible; which is much more effective than it would be with foliage covering the entire surface. The bank, modestly treated with Sweet Flag and Grasses, does not shut off the view from the path. The noble background of trees and their reflection in the water all compose a harmonious picture of natural beauty.



THE EGYPTIAN SACRED LOTUS

This ancient and famous Water Lily thrives well in this country, excepting in the extreme northern states, producing flowers of oriental magnificence, and growing as stately and luxuriantly as in its home on the Nile.





AN ARTISTIC LAKELET

To the left we illustrate an artificial Water Lily pond, artistic in its irregular outline. The rustic bridge adds charm to the picture. The aquatics recognizable, in addition to the *Nymphaeas*, are Sweet Flag, Water Arum and Water Hyacinths, although a larger variety is grown at the end of the lake not shown in the picture.



A WATERSIDE PICTURE

To the right we illustrate a charming example of waterside planting that can well be imitated. On many grounds there are streams with banks of ugly, unwashed earth that are capable of being transformed into picturesque plantations of moisture-loving hardy plants, of which there are a great variety. The prominent plants in the illustration are Japan Iris in flower, and Gunnera, the noble-leaved plant.

BOG OR MARSH GARDENS

On many country and suburban grounds there are oozy bogs of uninviting aspect that may be transformed into a tangle of beauty, verdure and color, by growing therein a proper selection of plants, of which there is a large variety that will readily make themselves at home and thrive under such conditions. The illustrations that we herewith present convey some idea of the charming effects that can be produced on marshy grounds.

The bog garden to the right, with a stream of water containing Water Lilies, spanned by a rustic bridge leading to the rock garden beyond, is unusually picturesque.

While there is an endless variety of plants that are adapted for bog gardening, some of which doubtless can be collected in neighboring fresh-water marshes, yet there are many suitable hardy plants purchasable, among which we mention:

Bamboos, Cardinal Flower, Bleeding-Heart, Decatheon, Erythroniums, Ferns, Funkias, Grasses (Arundo, Eulalia, Erianthus and Pampas), Gentians, Globe Flower, Golden Club, Hemerocallis, Japanese Iris, Liliums Canadense and Superbum, Marshmallows, Moccasin Flower, Pitcher-Plants, Phlox decussata, Sweet Flag, Spireas aruncus and palmata, Swamp Pinks, Skunk Cabbage, Trilliums, Water Arum, Water Plantain, Wild Violets, etc. There are also many shrubs and trees and tender plants that thrive in moist soils, such as Andromedas, Azalea viscosa, Clethra, American Holly, Laurel, Sweet Gum Tree, Magnolia glauca, Alianthus, Paulonia, etc.





Hudson & Keenys

ROCKERIES AND ROCK GARDENS

Rockeries are ancient institutions, and were constructed ostensibly to enable strictly "rock plants" to be grown under conditions similar to those in their natural environments. When these congenial conditions can be supplied artificially, many rare and beautiful plants that otherwise would not thrive on the home grounds may be grown there.

Typical rock plants are found in the mountainous regions growing in the fissures, crevices and pockets of soil among the rocks. Some kinds will cling to almost bare rock and grow with little soil; but the great majority are deep-rooting plants that prefer deep soil-pockets, where their roots can follow the sides of rocks for a long distance, thereby securing coolness and moisture. Typical rock plants are mostly of small stature, some of them, in fact, being very diminutive, thus enabling a rockery of comparatively small extent to maintain a large variety of these charming little plants. During later years, however, in addition to the little alpine and mountain plants, other dwarf-growing hardy plants are utilized and also small-flowering hardy bulbs. The latter, when through flowering, may be succeeded by certain annuals without removing the bulbs.

A well-constructed rockery, tastefully planted, forms a delightful garden scene. The site, if possible, should be against some sloping bank on the outskirts of the lawn or garden, with a background of trees, shrubbery or against a vine-covered wall, if the situation would afford sufficient sun, as well as a little shade.

A rockery can be made so that it will be a permanent source of pleasure, and require but little attention if it is properly constructed and if the plants are suitably selected to give a succession of flowers through the season, which is easily done by planting spring-, summer- and autumn-flowering sorts.

Rock gardens are usually constructed boldly and arranged so as to produce a picturesque landscape effect, differing from "rockeries" as popularly understood. A rock garden, properly placed and artistically arranged and planted, is a very charming and continuously interesting style of gardening,—a living picture of nature's wild beauty, imperceptibly enriched and strengthened by the hand of art. Lovely starry flowers appear from the crannies and partly veil the rugged rocks; bolder plants stand forth from the ledge pockets like sentinels; other sections are mantled with unique alpine flowers and verdure; all formality is gone and picturesque freedom reigns alone; for a rock garden should be placed away from visual contact with any formal gardening or architecture, the object being to simulate the natural. The celebrated rock garden at Kew was made to imitate the rocky course of a Pyrenean stream. The zigzag path, over 500 feet long, represents its dry bed; the irregular hilly and rocky banks—in miniature, of course,—hold the numberless soil-pockets for the picturesque grouping of alpine and other appropriate plants and bulbs. In constructing a rock garden situations should be provided for both shade- and sun-loving plants. The stones should be placed so as to form very deep soil-pockets of irregular size and outline all the way from the base up the irregularly sloping bank to the top, where a background of shrubbery and trees would be effective. If a streamlet is available, and can be made to fall in a series of little cascades from the upper to the lower level, the picturesque effect of the rock garden may be heightened charmingly.

A rock garden can, of course, be constructed on level ground, but is seldom so effective in contrasts as when a side-hill, little ravine or steep slope can be utilized. On level ground it is



necessary to provide drainage before constructing the rockery, for rock-loving plants do not thrive except in well-drained soil. Our space will not permit us to describe the many plants suitable for a rockery or rock garden, but it may easily be filled with a great variety of beautiful flowering and uniquely decorative plants that are perfectly hardy. Among hardy and half-hardy sorts there are many rare and beautiful-flowering plants that thrive nowhere else as they do in the crevices of an elevated and well-drained rock garden. In the lowest or moisture-holding depressions bog plants may be grown.



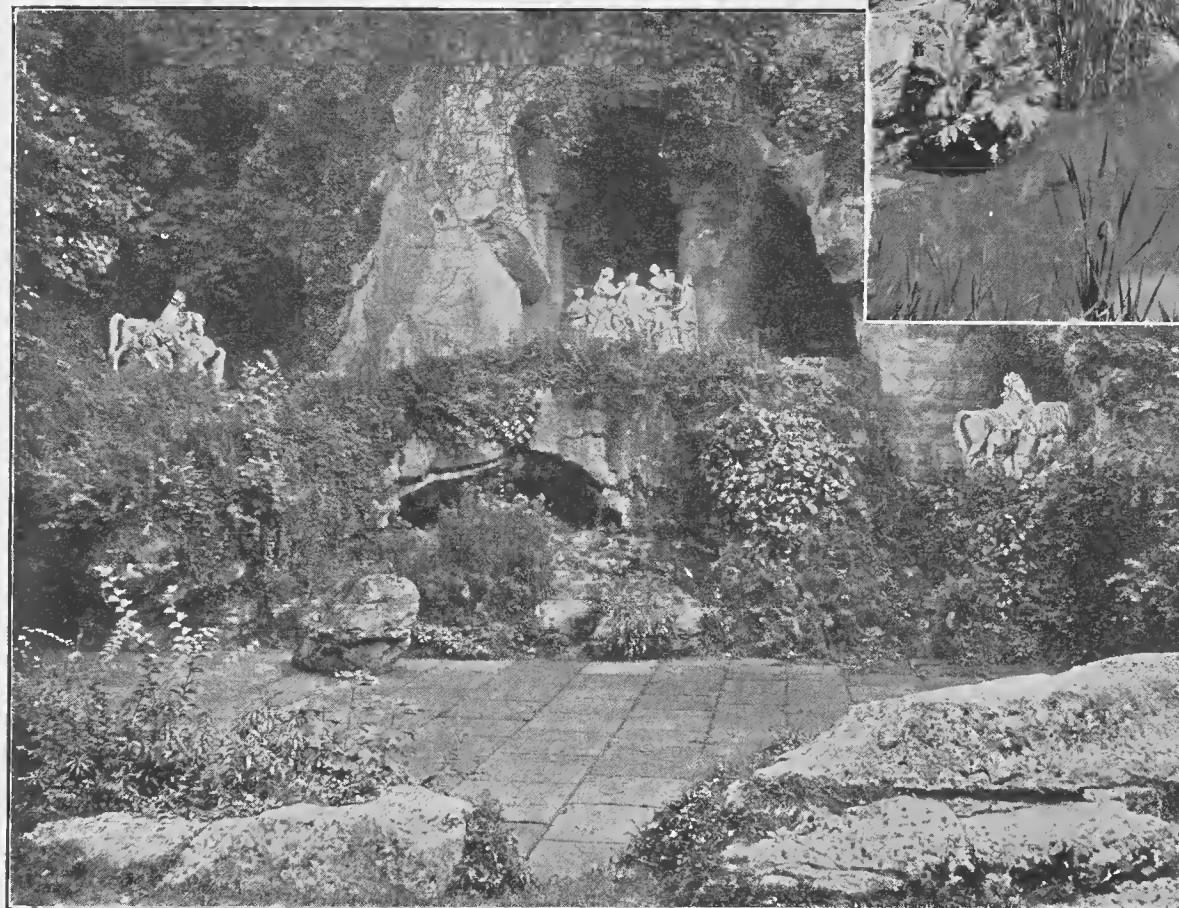
Hedges & Ferns.

A PICTURESQUE ROCKERY

To the left we illustrate a very pretty piece of rock-gardening on the grounds of Mr. Ellwanger. It is very happily placed on the edge of the lawn at the foot of the semi-wild wooded slope. The plants growing in this rockery are the tufted Phloxes, subulata, procumbens and amoena, popularly known as "Moss Pinks;" the hardy Candytufts, *Iberis gibraltarica* and *Iberis corraefolia*, variegated Thyme, *Arabis alpina*, Hardy Alyssums *Wiersbecki* and *Saxatile compacta*, *Lotus corniculatus*, Cowslips and hardy Primulas, *Saxifragas*, *Narcissus*, *Anemones*, *Hepaticas*, *Aquilegias*, *Helleborus*, Bloodroot, Violets and other native flowers and ferns.

ROCKWORK, GROTTOES AND FIGURES

We illustrate below a view in the gardens at Versailles, the picturesque effectiveness of which is always admired. The figures represent the Baths of Apollo. It is a harmony of opposites. Good taste dictates that rock carving and statuary are only in keeping with formality in gardens, and should not be used in compositions where the extremely natural is simulated; but here the happy selection of a mythological subject and the artistic treatment has pleasingly combined the formal and natural.

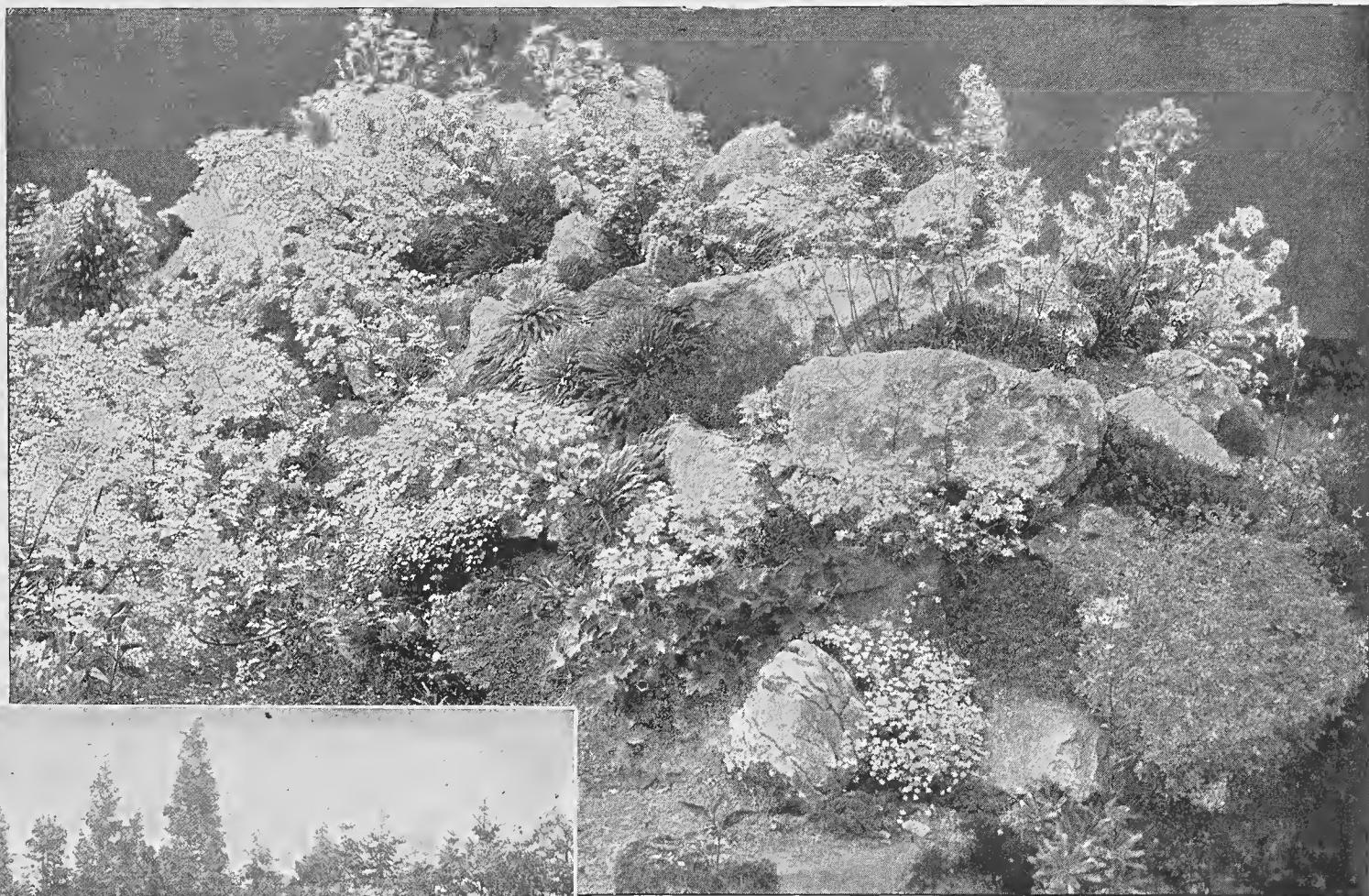


A BOLD ROCKERY

The engraving above illustrates a section of an unusually impressive piece of rockwork. The plants—Agaves and *Dracæna Draco*—are boldly placed; those on the top stand out effectively against the sky line. The irregularly outlined lakelet spanned by an arch and the reflections in the water all add picturesqueness. The plants fringing the water edge are Iris and Sweet Flag. The two large-leaved plants are Gunneras. Smaller rock-loving plants of different sorts partially veil the rugged rocks in places.

A ROCK AND BOG GARDEN

A charming example of rock and bog garden combined is shown below. The possibilities of the location, although flat, have been made the most of. The rich green of the surrounding trees forms a setting for the flower-gemmed rocks and the water-mirrored plants and ferns that is picturesquely natural and satisfying to the eye, there being no apparent relationship between this restful little wild garden and the formal garden just beyond.

Hudson & Kearns**A SAXIFRAGE ROCKERY**

An attractive rockery planted exclusively with varieties of Saxifrage is shown above. This family contains many ornamental hardy sorts peculiarly adapted for rockeries. Some sections form moss- or cushion-like plants, others are creeping; some form rosettes of silvery foliage, others have large, fleshy leaves, etc. All produce flowers,—some on spikes, others in dense clusters; and, as they bloom at different seasons, a proper selection of varieties will furnish a continuous display during spring and summer.

A COLONY OF HARDY CANDYTUFTS

Our illustration below, of hardy Candytuft (*Iberis*), luxuriating in one of nature's rock gardens, not only indicates the value of these plants for rockeries, but also conveys a suggestion of how natural advantages may often be improved upon. Could anything be more charmingly picturesque than this wealth of bright blossoms contrasting so vividly against the somber surroundings? Are there not some situations on your grounds adaptable for little "Surprise Gardens" like this?



ROCKERY AND POOLS—A CHARMING EFFECT

This bold rock garden topped by shrubbery, weeping and deciduous trees, all reflected in the rock-edged stream, presents a happy composition of nature's charms.



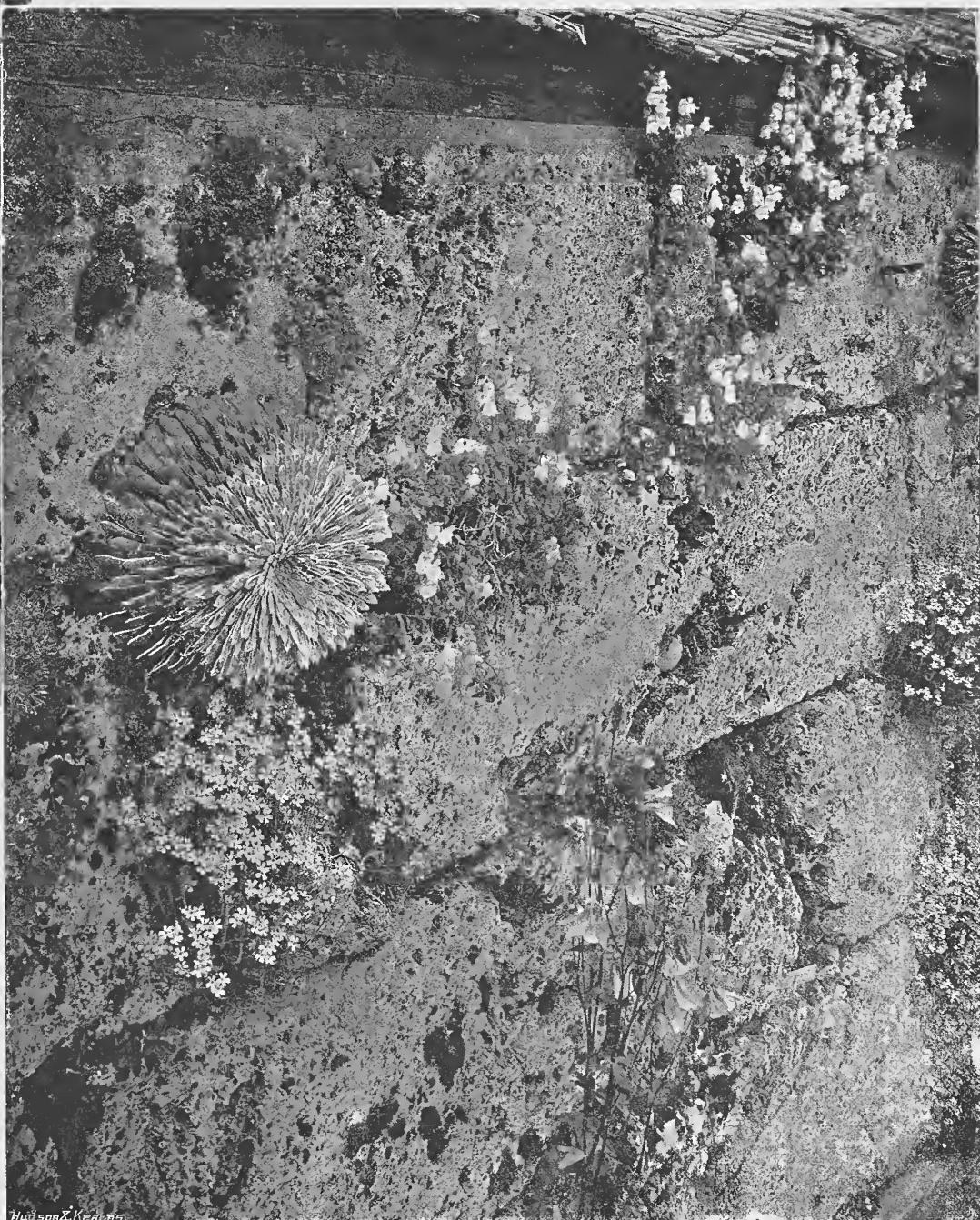
THE WALL GARDEN

We illustrate to the right a section of a wall garden. These unique gardens are always interesting. Old crumbly stone walls, with fissures and crevices filled with gritty earth, make a congenial home—when climate or situation is sufficiently cool and moist—for many little Ferns and flowering plants, especially for those from the Alpine regions. The plants shown in the illustration are *Antirrhinum glutinosum*, *Saxifraga longifolia*, *Aquilegia sibirica*, *Erinus hirsutus*, etc.; others not in view are Cheddar Pinks, Houseleeks, Stonecrops, Rock Cress, *Arabis*, etc.

There are also many little native rock-loving plants that can be utilized for establishing a wall garden.

NATURE'S ROCK GARDEN

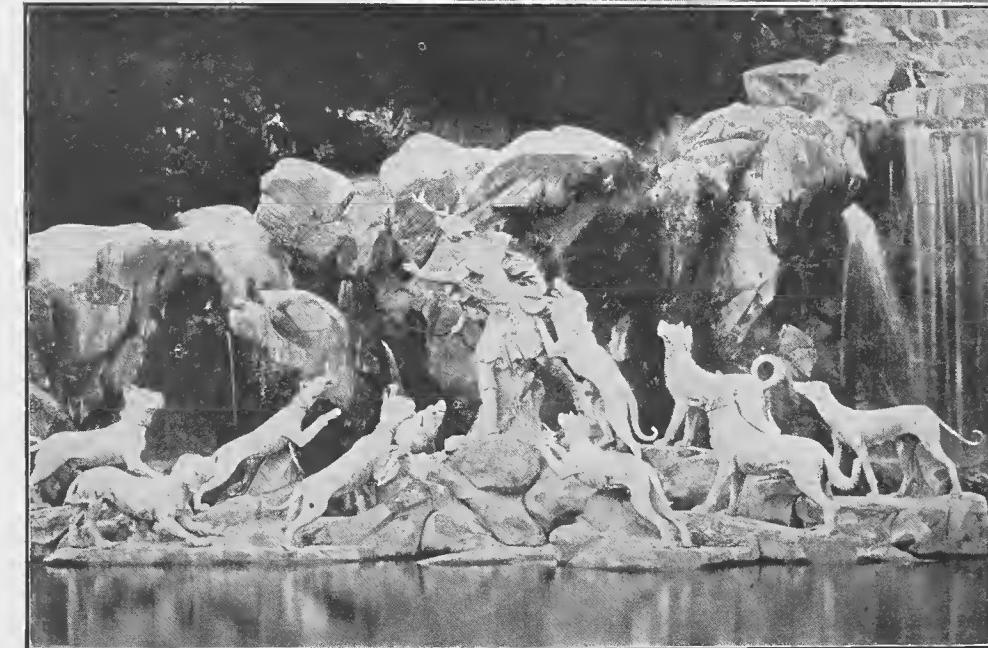
To the left we illustrate one of nature's bright spots—a group of *Campanula isophylla alba* making itself thoroughly at home among its rugged environments.



Hudson & Keeler

**THE BOIS DE
BOULOGNE CASCADE**

The grand cascade illustrated to the right is in the famous Parisian park. It is well known to thousands of Americans and greatly admired by all observers. It is of artificial formation, but there was a stream of water available. The natural effects attained are perfection, illustrating what may be accomplished with money and taste. They are suggestive of similar effects, modest or pretentious, that may be obtained in many places in the United States.



CASERTA STATUARY

The two groups illustrated below are placed on each side of the cascade in the famous "Caserta Gardens," in Italy. They represent an episode in Greek mythology: Actæon, a huntsman, having surprised Diana and her nymphs at the bath, the chaste goddess in her anger has changed him into a deer, and he is being torn in pieces by his own hounds.





A BEAUTIFUL NATURAL EFFECT, ATTAINED WITH ROCK PLANTS, BOG PLANTS, IVY, ETC. IN THE FOREGROUND IS A FINE BAMBOO

HARDY FERNS AND FERNERIES

Ferns, although deprived of the gorgeous colors of flowering plants, possess compensating merit in the exquisite freshness of their tints of green and the grace and elegance of their diversified forms. The charm and beauty of Ferns, whether grown collectively or as specimens, render their culture very fascinating. We have among hardy Ferns a rich variety, much greater than many people realize, both in size and habit. Some species produce dainty little fronds only an inch or two long; others send up fronds three to four feet high and of proportionate breadth. Some are pendulous, minutely divided and of delicate texture; others are grandly arching and of thick, leathery substance. Among hardy Ferns the shades and tints of green are also beautifully varied from a pale semi-transparent shade to a hue of deep rich black green. Others are of yellowish green, and some almost blue, with a metallic luster, bronzy, etc. Then there are Evergreen Ferns—that is, the fronds of one season are retained until others are produced the following season. The foliage of the deciduous varieties dies off annually, although the roots are perennial.

The number of species of hardy Ferns and their numerous varieties enable a selection to be made for different situations, including locations where it is difficult to grow any other class of plants, and where the use of Ferns will transform a dreary waste, shut off from the sunshine, to a paradise of greenery. Such positions are often seen between buildings, in the angles on the north side of a house, a wall, a fence, or in a shaded back yard. Suitable positions for hardy Ferns may be found in most gardens; in fact, one of the prettiest Ferneries we have ever seen was established among a pile of rocks in a shaded back yard. Other attractive situations for growing hardy Ferns are in bordering terrace steps, woodland walks and shrubbery; among flowering plants in the hardy border, on rough hillsides, in shady glens and gullies, by the banks of streams, in the woods, in crevices and nooks of old stone walls, etc. But it is in the Hardy Fernery, built up of rough stones in a picturesque and natural manner, and planted with a collection of the various types that the vast wealth of Fern beauty and variety is displayed, and here they will grow undisturbed for years, attaining a size and luxuriance rarely seen under ordinary culture. In such a place may be supplied conditions suited to all kinds and sizes

of hardy Ferns, either shade-, moisture-, or sun-loving, their places being selected according to their size and habit.

The popularity of Fern-growing is happily increasing where people have learned that the supposed difficulty in their culture has been greatly magnified. In fact, the growing of hardy Ferns is extremely simple. Once planted, due regard having been given to suitable varieties for the positions, they require but little care, excepting to see that they do not suffer for lack of water. Hardy Ferns are very accommodating plants; if they do not get all they want they will do their best with what is supplied; but for luxuriant perfection certain essentials in their cultivation should be observed. There are a few wild Ferns that thrive on dry hillsides, and also some that luxuriate in boggy swamps, but the great majority of the family, although moisture-loving plants, cannot thrive at all in stagnant moisture. Therefore, the secret of success is in supplying for them a soil that will constantly remain moist, even while the plants are dormant, and yet this must never become water-logged and sour. In other words, while the roots are to have efficient drainage, they must not dry out. These conditions are not as hard to supply as might be imagined; leaf-mold from the woods, or peat, or both, and fibrous soil from the under side of sods, mixed half-and-half, form a compost that will absorb and retain moisture. Then if there is intermingled with it small stones—crushed sandstone preferably—the soil will remain porous and open, thus facilitating drainage. If the larger stones and some old woody roots can be placed underneath, the conditions for a permanent and luxuriant Fern plantation are ideal. In preparing rockwork for Ferns the soil-pockets must be deep, and connect with the ground below. The situation for a Fern border, Fernery, rockery, or other arrangement of growing Ferns should be where the plants will be protected from strong winds, and be partially shaded by overhanging trees or a wall. In arranging the plants, attention should be given to intermingling the deciduous and the evergreen kinds over the space covered, so that it may be more or less furnished at all seasons. The varieties that are abundant may be planted into good-sized groups with a space allowance sufficient for them to develop their natural characteristics. This treatment is usually more pleasing than when plants are dotted here and there individually. Do not over-

crowd; all should have space to spread their fronds, and large varieties should not be so placed as to unduly shut off the light from smaller species.

We will not attempt to give a list of the hardy Ferns adaptable to the various localities, as they are too numerous, but any of the dealers in this class of plants will supply collections suitable. Many varieties can also be collected in their native haunts if desired. In the latter event take the younger clumps, either in early spring or late in fall, though they can be removed in the summer successfully if care is taken to get out intact as many roots as possible. The roots must not be allowed to dry out and should not be exposed to the air, being replanted in their new positions without undue delay. It is also necessary before removing growing Ferns to cut out all new fronds to check evaporation and keep the plant from wilting. With attention to these details but few failures need result. We show on this and succeeding pages a few novel effects produced with hardy Ferns.



AN ARTISTIC HARDY FERNERY

A very artistic Fernery is depicted in the lower corner. A convenient little ravine furnishes the ideal situation for forming the arched grotto, and the picturesque arrangement, the mingling of plants and creepers with the Ferns adds the charm of variety.

A WELL-ARRANGED HARDY FERNERY

A very good idea is conveyed in the cut herewith of the picturesque charm of a wild Fernery. The diversified arrangement of Ferns and other hardy plants and vines from the



pool to the summit of the rocky hillside is admirable, and worthy of imitation in similar situations. A great variety of hardy species was utilized in planting the above Fernery. The plant in flower in the foreground is Hemerocallis, or Day Lily.



A FERN-DELL ENTRANCE

The picturesque entrance to a Fern-dell shown below conveys some idea of the restful charm that such semi-wild places inspire. On many estates there are situations where similar effects can be created.

**THE FERN-DELL ITSELF**

Only those who have rambled among the wooded hills and come out into some little valley or open moist depression where the Ferns grow with luxuriant grace can fully appreciate the charm and repose of such a scene. We depict above just a glimpse of one of these bright spots in nature. Those having on their grounds a little ravine, or a pocket among the hills, may create a little paradise equally beautiful. If there is a stream, fringe it with Ferns, Trilliums, Lady's Slippers and other hardy-flowering plants; put colonies of Ferns in different places, mingled with shrubs and vines, and you will have a delightful spot to visit.

WILD GARDENS AND NATURALIZING

Naturalizing hardy flowering species in wild gardens opens up for many people a new floral world of fascinating beauty, variety and interest. There are thousands of beautiful plants and bulbs from many parts of the earth, including hundreds of our native wild flowers, that may be enjoyed in this grouping, but have no chance of being seen in ordinary gardens, for many subjects adaptable for naturalizing would not thrive under the usual culture and others may be too insignificant individually, as Snowdrops and Violets, but when massed on a grassy bank create an impression. Again, other plants may be much too weedy for the prim plots, as *Asclepias*, wild Sunflowers and Sweetbriers; yet when colonized in distant groups their effect in the landscape is charmingly picturesque. Or possibly some flowers, although suitable for the house garden, may be considered as having too short a period of bloom to justify their retention, such as Daffodils and Grape Hyacinths, but when brought in, their mass of nodding gold, and the clouds of blue, far surpass all other effects.

Wild gardens do not in the least conflict with gardens contiguous to the house, for the situations required for both styles are entirely dissimilar. Wild gardening is the utilizing of neglected spots of ground usually found on all estates or lands of any size,—especially around the boundaries of lawns, in the half-open places between trees, among the shrubbery, along the fences and hedge-rows, where woodland meets the lawn, or adjacent to out-of-the-way paths and drives, on rocky slopes, in moist depressions, in shady lanes, the lowlands, along a thicket-fringed brook; in fact, there is a variety of hardy flowering plants, bulbs and roots adaptable for all sorts of situations, dry or moist, shady or sunny, and where once planted they "naturalize"—that is, grow, flower, spread and thrive year after year without further cost or care.

Possibly wild gardens are better explained to the lover of nature by recalling to his memory those of nature's planting, as illustrated on the rocky hillside where thrive *Arbutus*, *Columbines*, Blue Bells, Pinxter Flower and Mountain Laurel, or in moist meadows where are gathered Wild Roses, Cardinal Flowers, Meadow Lilies and Blazing Star, or in the rich woods where we admire the Solomon's Seal, Wake Robin, Bloodroot, Dutchman's Breeches, Moccasin Flower, Sweet Bay; perhaps along the fence-rows in pastures bright-

ened with Evening Primroses, Cone-Flowers, Buttercups, Blue Chicory, Goldenrod and Fringed Gentian; or it may be you remember going over shoe-top in the oozy bog among the Arrowheads, Pitcher Plants, Blue Flag, Pickerel Weed and Rose Mallows. Probably the most pleasing recollection of all is that of the Virgin's Bower, Bittersweet and Fumitory clambering in picturesque freedom over and through bushes and thickets, or the Virginia Creeper draping the big trees and old stumps with inimitable grace.

The above are examples of nature's untrained plots, but in establishing our own, we create these bright pictures closer about us, within the environments of our home grounds, fields and woods, where pleasant rambles will lead us to delightful resorts, little surprises and an enhanced landscape, the soothing freedom of nature's greens being emphasized and glorified by these scattered masses of naturalized flowers, their bright influence being carried into the misty gloom of the evergreens or the sun-flecked shade of the woodland vista.

The secrets of success in wild gardening are simple and few. First of all, the proper selection of bulbs or plants must include those that naturally thrive in the situations in which you propose to grow them. Moisture-loving plants in a dry location, or vice versa, would prove a failure, but, as before stated, there are suitable subjects for any situation. Plants, roots, bulbs, and often seeds, both native and imported, adaptable for the various purposes are procurable from dealers in quantity at reasonable prices.

The next consideration in planting nature's nook should be a continuous succession of bloom; therefore, we must locate at intervals throughout the length and breadth of our paradise, spring-, summer- and autumn-flowering subjects, that it may be adorned and equally interesting during all seasons—as, stately white Lilies to succeed crimson Pæonies, and a ceaseless change from the spring-flowering Crocus to the scarlet-berried Berberis in winter.

Then we must also consider habit of growth and color effects best adapted to form the living pictures. There should be a variety of colors, not mixed, but a mass of one thing; sheets of blue where the Wood Hyacinths tinkle their tiny bells in the semi-gloom, a little further on in the open glade a silvery wave of Poet's Narcissus, and later a bold phalanx of fiery Cardinal Flowers, etc.

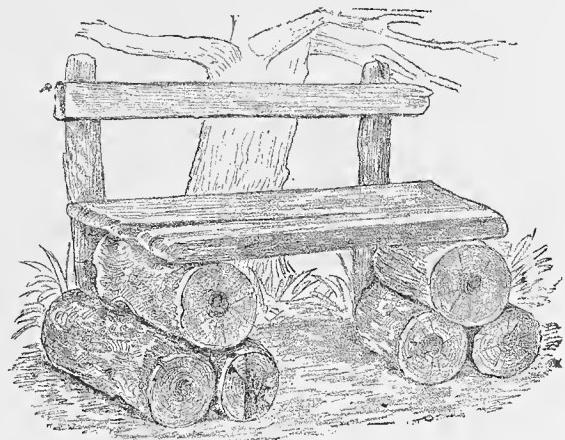
A SPRING PICTURE IN THE WILD GARDEN

The larger view conveys some idea of the charms of a wild garden in spring. Stretches of nodding golden Daffodils outlined against the soft green turf and dark-leaved Rhododendrons are very effective. The Ivy-draped tree, fleece-clouded sky and blue water add picturesqueness to the reposeful scene.



SPIREAS NATURALIZED IN THE WOODLAND

A clump of naturalized *Spiraea Aruncus* illuminates the page corner, the plumed panicles of white against the dark foliage producing a happy effect. Most of the Spirea family, including the herbaceous "Goat's Beard" and the shrubby "Meadow Sweet," are eminently adapted for the wild garden, luxuriating in moist, spongy, cool soils in the sunlit woods or along the borders of a stream. In such congenial situations *S. Aruncus* often grows 6 feet high—stately and graceful, forming immense clumps. Its cousin, *S. palmata*, also celebrates her freedom from garden culture by growing into lusty bushes 3 to 4 feet high, and producing rosy crimson flowers.

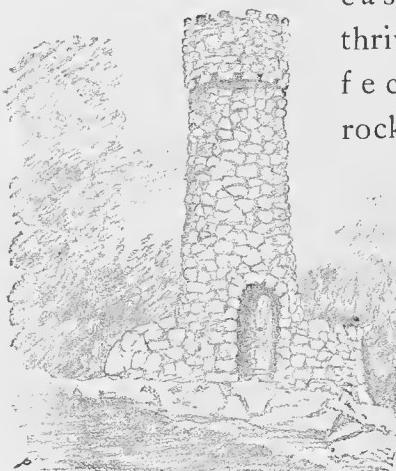




ALPINE EDELWEISS

One of the prettiest hardy little plants for rocky situations in the Wild Garden or rockery is the Edelweiss. Its "everlasting" flowers are much sought after by tourists in its native haunts all through the Alps, which fact, perhaps, is the cause of the prevailing impression that the Edelweiss can be grown nowhere else. Fortunately such is not the

case, for it thrives in perfection on rocky hillsides in light soil and sunny places. Flowers lovely.



A WILD GARDEN OF POPPIES

A large mass of annual Poppies in the Wild Garden is represented below. The waving thousands of scarlet, white, pink and variegated, single, double and semi-double blossoms produced a gorgeous color effect, as may be imagined. Before the seeds were sown the ground was first run over with a harrow; the seeds were then broadcasted, like grass seed, at the rate of about one pound per acre early in the spring. The plants commenced flowering in June, and produced an unfailing succession of blossoms until late in the summer.





MEADOW SAFFRON

Among autumn-flowering bulbous plants adapted to Nature's Garden, none are more effective than the "Autumn Crocus," or Colchicums, shown above. They form very large colonies in a few years and produce an abundance of flowers, mostly of a rosy pink color, though there are other tints and some prettily checkered.

THE ROSY TRAILING SOAPWORT

The little picture shows a pretty drooping plant for rocky hillsides in the Wild Garden—*Saponaria ocymoides*. Its habit and its requirements especially adapt it for rough situations in dry soil, where the prostrate stems cover the faces of rocks and become entirely hidden with masses of rosy flowers during early summer.

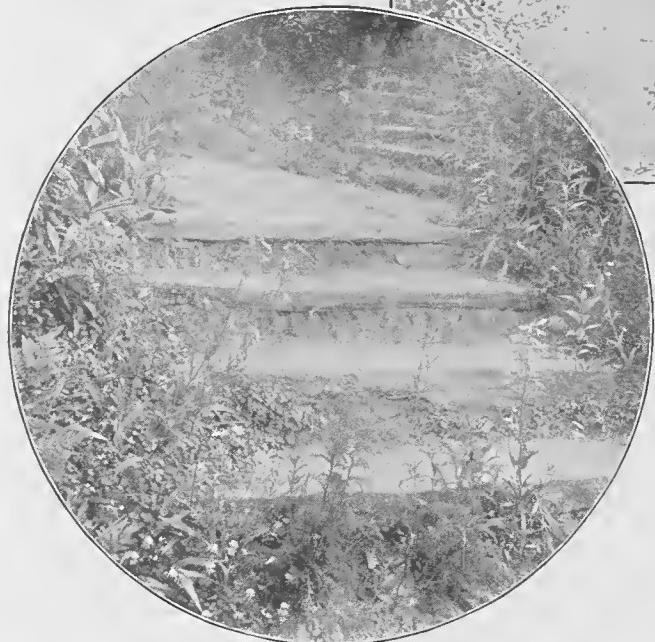


WILD GARDEN ORCHIDS

A fine mass of *Cypripedium spectabile*, popularly known as Moccasin Flower, Lady's Slipper, etc., is shown in the central engraving. These hardy native plants revel in deep, moist soil, forming with age large clumps. The flowers are large and pouch-like, of rose and white with white pennants. There are also several other varieties of hardy Cypripediums suitable for naturalizing, notably a pink, a yellow and a white.

WILD ROSES IN UNTRAINED GARDENS

If there is any place in which Wild Roses may be enjoyed, it is in the Wild Garden. The picturesque freedom of their luxuriant growth, scrambling, climbing and drooping over bushes, rocks and hillsides, indicates their apparent delight in resuming their old free life, where they give rich returns in beautiful flowers, sweet perfume and glossy red fruits. All they require is to be planted; no coddling, no pruning, no



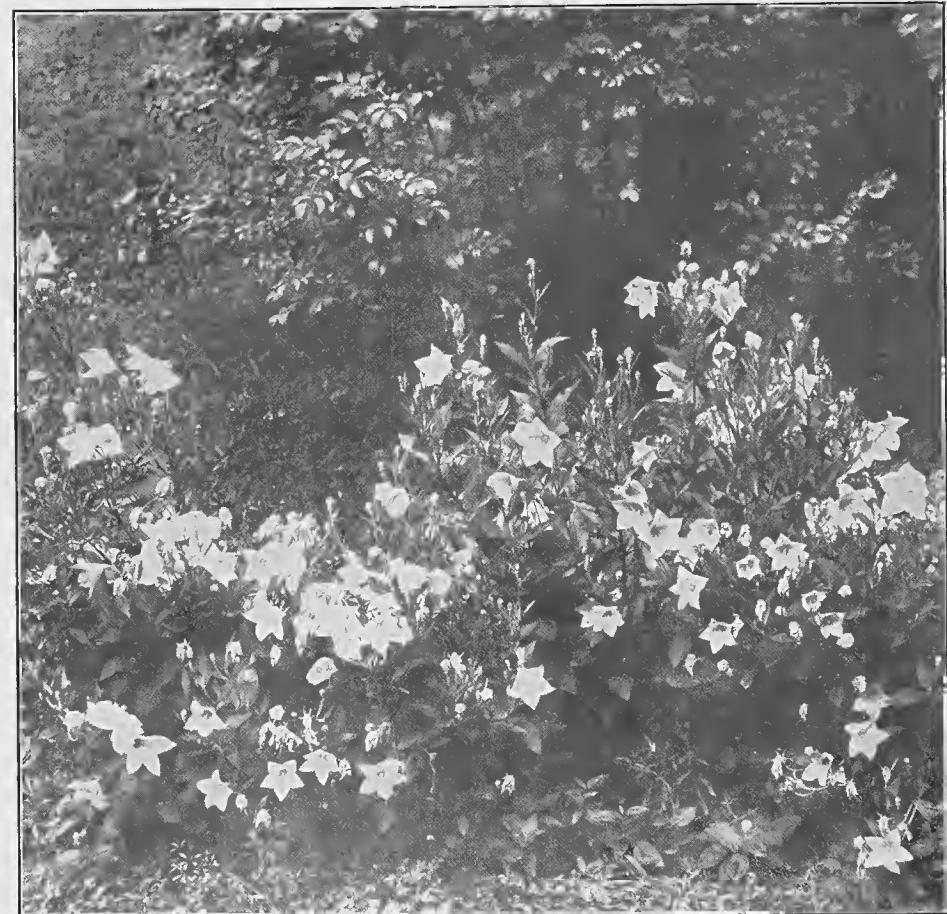
budding; they will make room and take care of themselves, working out their own destiny. Pretty effects are produced by planting them on a rocky bank; the long pendulous branches, drooping clear to the path, will then appear like fountains of Roses. The picture shown at top of page of the Wild Prairie Rose (*Rosa setigera*) gives us a good idea of this style. Other effective ways are to plant the climbing sorts where they can ramble through and over sturdy



bushes and thickets, where they will form veritable hedges of Roses, or against old stumps and low, open trees which they will festoon with blossoms. The Memorial Rose (*Rosa Wichuraiana*) is beautifully adapted for covering banks, upturned tree roots, piles of boulders, etc. There are numerous varieties of Wild Roses to choose from, not only our own natives, but those of other countries, among which we should not forget the Sweetbrier, which forms a sturdy shrub with fragrant foliage, perfuming the air after a warm rain.

**A NARCISSUS-BORDERED WALK**

An agreeable feature on large grounds is the semi-shaded boundary walks which afford such capital situations for naturalizing hardy plants, ferns and bulbs. To the left is such a walk, with edgings of the fine Poet's Narcissus, that have remained undisturbed for years. Under



CAMPANULAS IN THE WILD GARDEN

such conditions these thrive, multiply and flower with luxuriance equal to that of ordinary culture. This treatment may also well be applied to many other bulbous-flowering plants, which, allowed to "naturalize," eventually expand into large colonies, producing a mass of color sufficient to make itself felt.



A SYLVAN BOUNDARY WALK

A most agreeable feature of large home grounds is displayed at the left,—a boundary walk where grove meets meadow. The overarching boughs of the trees form a delightful aisle of sun-flecked shade, through which it is pleasant to stroll on a warm summer day.



DAY LILIES IN THE WOOD

A driveway through the wood, bordered with *Hemerocallis*, popularly known as Day Lilies, is a position for which these old favorites are eminently adapted. Being perfectly hardy and thriving in moist, semi-shaded situations, they in time form immense clumps with handsomely drooping foliage and strikingly effective flowers of yellow or orange. A fringe or mingling of hardy Ferns with the Lilies planted here would have added to the charming effect.



SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS IN THE GRASS

One of the prettiest methods of growing certain of the spring-flowering bulbs is by naturalizing them on the lawn in the grass. Here they will grow and increase year after year, bloom, ripen and the tops die down before it is necessary to use the mower. They do not injure the surface of the lawn, there being nothing above ground during summer and autumn to indicate that numerous little flowering bulbs are asleep and hidden away under the turf.

Among the bulbous plants adaptable for this purpose Crocuses (shown above) are perhaps the favorites, their brilliant flowers of yellow, purple or white against the green grass being particularly effective. Other beautiful allies are Scillas, Chionodoxas, Grape Hyacinths and Anemone blanda, which dapple the grass with their blue jewels. There are also Snowdrops and Snowflakes, producing drifts of white blossoms, and other subjects, each adding its charm of color and variety.

NATURALIZED NARCISSUS

On outlying sections of the lawn, on slopes and in glades where the grass need not be mown until June, the bulbs of various Narcissi may be naturalized in the turf. A scattered flock of yellow King Cups and double Daffodils gemming the greensward with coronets of gold, and further on a thrifty colony of Star-flowered Narcissus gleaming white in the sunlight, form a picture long to be remembered.

In planting do not get the bulbs into garden-bed masses, but scatter them in irregular colonies, with a fringe of outriders, thus simulating nature's plantings. The bulbs may be "dibbled" in the fall when the ground is moist, but it is better to cut and turn back the sod and tread it into place after the bulbs are set. This method would also permit the soil to be enriched with ground bone fertilizer.





SOLOMON'S SEAL IN THE WILD GARDEN

For naturalizing in shaded, moist nooks in woodland and meadow, the "Solomon's Seal" (*Polygonatum* family) is exceedingly picturesque. The glossy light green foliage, gracefully bending stems and pendent white flowers form a picture not soon forgotten when seen under the varying lights and shadows of congenial environments. We use the subject of our picture as a suggestion only of what can be accomplished in such situations with many other equally adaptable plants, such as Wood Anemones, Trilliums, Bloodroot, Lily-of-the-Valley, Columbines, etc.

A GLIMPSE OF NATURALIZED SNOWDROPS

Snowdrops, the "Harbingers of Spring," never look so well, or increase and thrive so luxuriantly as when naturalized in deep, moist soil and in half shade among the shrubbery and trees on the lawn, along semi-wild woodland walks, in the grass, etc. The illustration below conveys an idea of the effect secured by planting such hardy bulbs in quantities. Snowdrops may be associated with purple, white and yellow Crocus, blue and white Chionodoxas and Scilla, Anemone Apennina, pink, white and blue Grape Hyacinths, Spring Snowflakes, etc., thereby giving a variety of color.





AN ATTRACTIVE WILD GARDEN PLANT

Among the many beautiful flowering plants suitable for naturalizing in the wild garden, none is more effective than the subject illustrated above, the American Cowslip (*Dodecatheon Meadia*), which thrives and increases in moist, partially shaded situations. The large Cyclamen-like flowers of purplish red are borne in clusters on stems from 18 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, according to the congeniality of conditions. *Dodecatheon Jeffreyanum* is also a fine variety, producing larger flowers than *D. Meadia*, and having very ornamental foliage, variegated green, red and yellow.



NARCISSUS IN THE WILD GARDEN

Below we give an example of Trumpet Narcissus naturalized in the wild garden. Grouped in this way in irregular natural colonies they are captivatingly picturesque when in bloom in the spring, and are much more effective than when scattered individually through the grass. Bulbs, like many other plants, for best effect, should be planted in quantity, so there will be a mass of color sufficient to make its presence felt.





A LAKE SCENE IN THE WOODLAND

The above is a happy treatment of water in semi-wild, wooded grounds. In the summer the lake should be dotted with groups of Water Lilies near the margins, and the summer houses and trees could be festooned with hardy vines.



ORNAMENTAL RHUBARB

The ornamental section of the Rheum family, illustrated below, is boldly effective and picturesque when naturalized in the wild garden, or in grassy glades near shrubbery, where luxuriant vegetation is desired. The leaves, large and glossy green, are usually ribbed with red and are topped by towering feathery flower-spikes. Deep rich soil is essential. Very rich effects are attained by associating the Rheums with other large foliage plants, as *Acanthus ferula*, etc.

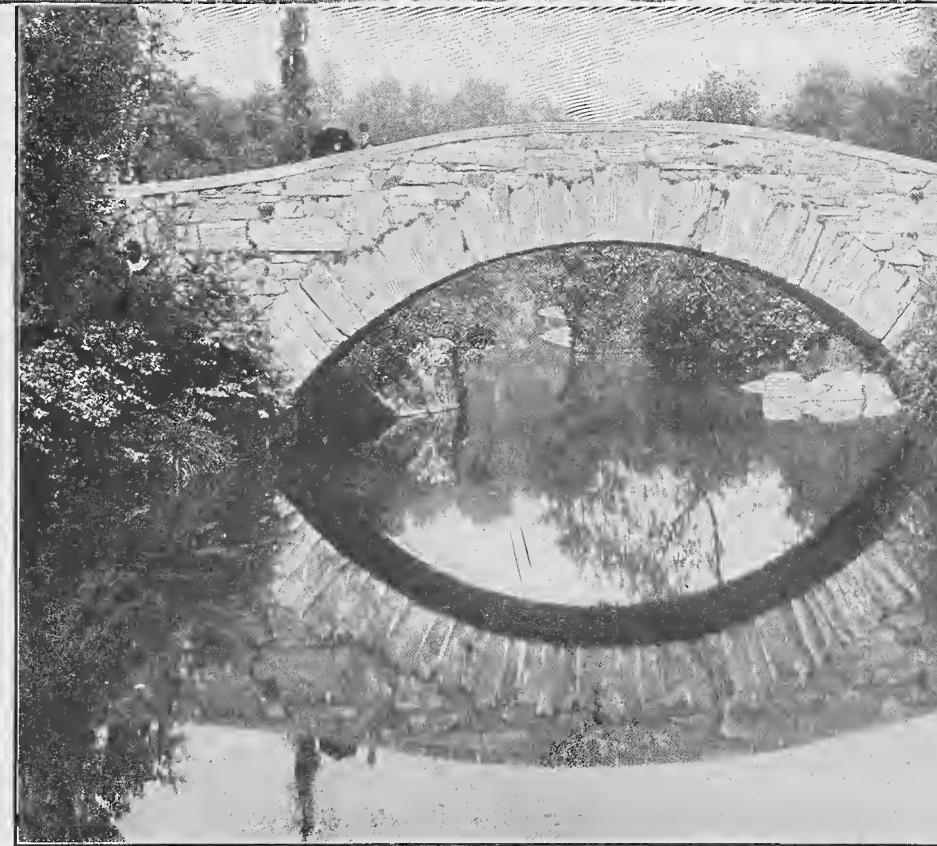


POETS' NARCISSUS GROWING WILD

Narcissus poeticus, illustrated above, is one of the most beautiful of bulbous plants adapted for naturalizing. The bulbs should be planted by hundreds in semi-wild, rough places, bordering the lawn or in the park, in large, irregular colonies that simulate nature's planting. Here they will often increase, thrive and bloom better than when grown under more artificial conditions. The flowers are deliciously fragrant, and pure white, with golden cups; it is a late-flowering variety, therefore to lengthen the season of bloom *N. stellata*, or any of the early-flowering section, could be mixed with *N. poeticus*.

A HARMONY IN NATURE

The scene below, of placid water, stone bridge and verdure-clothed rocky banks, is an exquisite composition of natural beauties rarely met with.



VINES AND THEIR PICTURESQUE USE

Perhaps there is no class of vegetation so essential for artistic decoration as that of climbing plants or vines. There are kinds available for almost any situation, where a proper selection will give charmingly beautiful results.

With vines we can form pretty dividing fences and screens, festoons and arches; clothe walls, pillars, embankments, dead trees and stumps; embower summer-houses and pergolas; drape balconies and verandas; garland shrubs and hedges; festoon trees etc.

We have hardy vines for permanent effects, and annual vines for quick results; luxuriant vines, growing 100 feet high and small vines for dainty uses; vines with beautiful flowers, and others with ornamental foliage.

Vines in nature usually support themselves on trees, shrubs and bushes, or clamber over some rough hillside or rocky embankment, and in such situations the grace and picturesque freedom of their growth form effects of unrivaled beauty; these effects could well be duplicated on many home grounds, for we do not always need an arbor, or wall, or trellis to enable us to grow vines.

Our space does not permit us to enumerate the many kinds of vines, their uses and requirements,—these details are given in catalogues,—but we do illustrate in some of the succeeding pages

a few effects obtained with vines which we trust will prove suggestive.



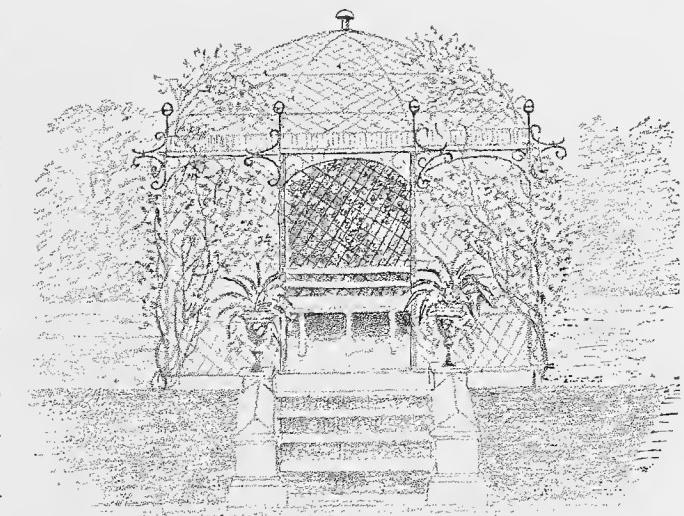


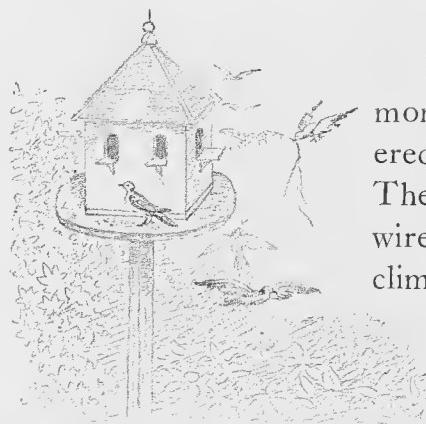
CLEMATIS EMPOWERED PERGOLA

At the right we illustrate a rustic pergola or covered walk, handsomely draped with Clematis paniculata, a variety but little known until quite recently. It is a rapid grower and produces from September to October myriads of star-like white flowers that emit a delicious perfume. The plant is as hardy as a rock and eminently adapted for covering trellises, summer-houses, verandas, etc. It is particularly attractive when clambering over walls, bushes, posts, trees, etc., either alone or in conjunction with Honeysuckles or other vines. Its uses are further illustrated on pages 144, 149 and 152.

A VINE-CANOPIED WALK

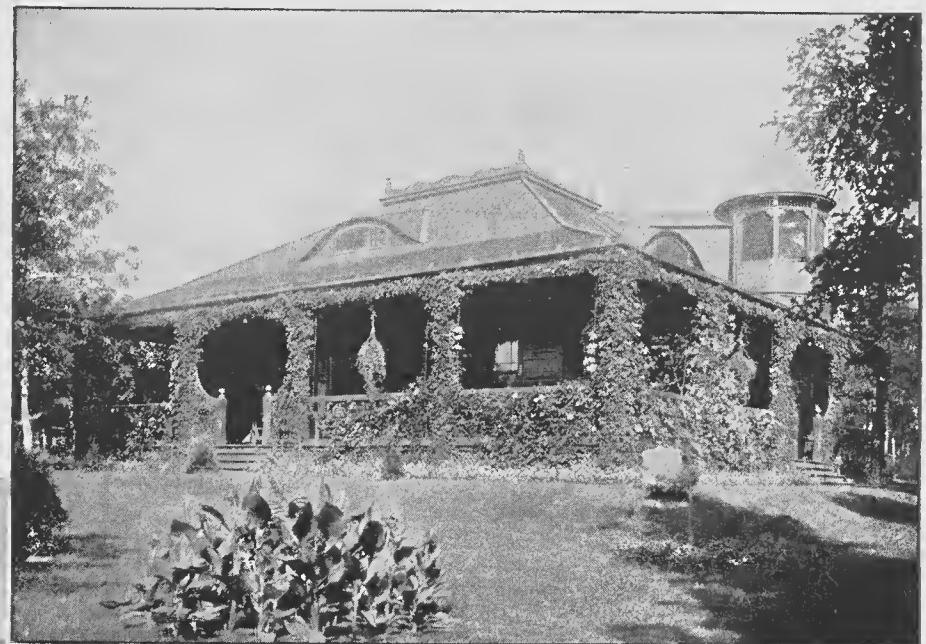
To the left we illustrate an attractive garden walk. The arching wire canopy is graceful and airy, permitting the vines to be viewed from below. Contrast ed in this way against the sky they appear unusually pretty. Herbaceous perennials of various kinds border the walk.





ARCHES OF VERDURE

Nothing more charmingly breaks the flatness and monotony of level gardens and grounds than vine-covered arches, a good type of which we illustrate below. The framework may be made wholly of wood, or wire arches may be used. For permanent effects, hardy climbers, such as *Bignonia*, *Wistaria*, Honeysuckle, Clematis, Virginia Creeper, etc., should be used. For quick results, for one season only, annual climbers may be utilized.



A VINE-CLAD PIAZZA

This attractive vine-clad piazza has been embowered with *Akebia quinata*, planted at the posts where it climbs up a wire trellis. Golden-Netted Honeysuckle and Large-Flowering Clematis are growing between the posts and run over the railing. The soil was well enriched and worked three feet deep where the vines were planted, which accounts for the luxuriant growth. The *Akebia* is a hardy vine too little known. It is of rapid growth and suitable for large arbors, trellises, etc., or it will twine around trees, completely covering the branches and hanging in graceful festoons.

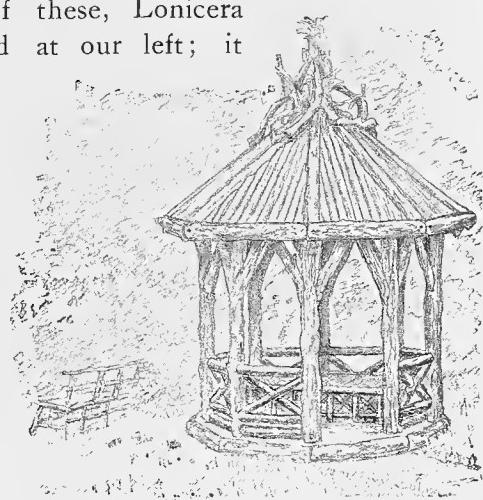
WISTARIA GROWN AS A STANDARD

The beautiful Standard Wistaria at our right is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 14 feet across. It is the variety *W. Sinensis* or blue-flowered Chinese sort. When grown as isolated specimens in this umbrella form, Wistarias are exceptionally attractive, but require much care in training and pruning. A thrifty young plant should be selected and tied to a stout stake. The plant should be topped when about 4 feet high, and the branches at the top allowed to grow in the form shown in the illustration. All new shoots from the trunk and roots must be removed as they appear. Wistarias grown as climbers are shown on pages 150 and 153.



A BEAUTIFUL BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

For natural effects there are few things finer than the semi-climbing Bush Honeysuckles. One of the handsomest of these, *Lonicera Morrowi*, is illustrated at our left; it grows about 6 feet high and has long, graceful, pendent branches, bearing white flowers, followed by blood-red fruits, which are ornamental from August until winter.



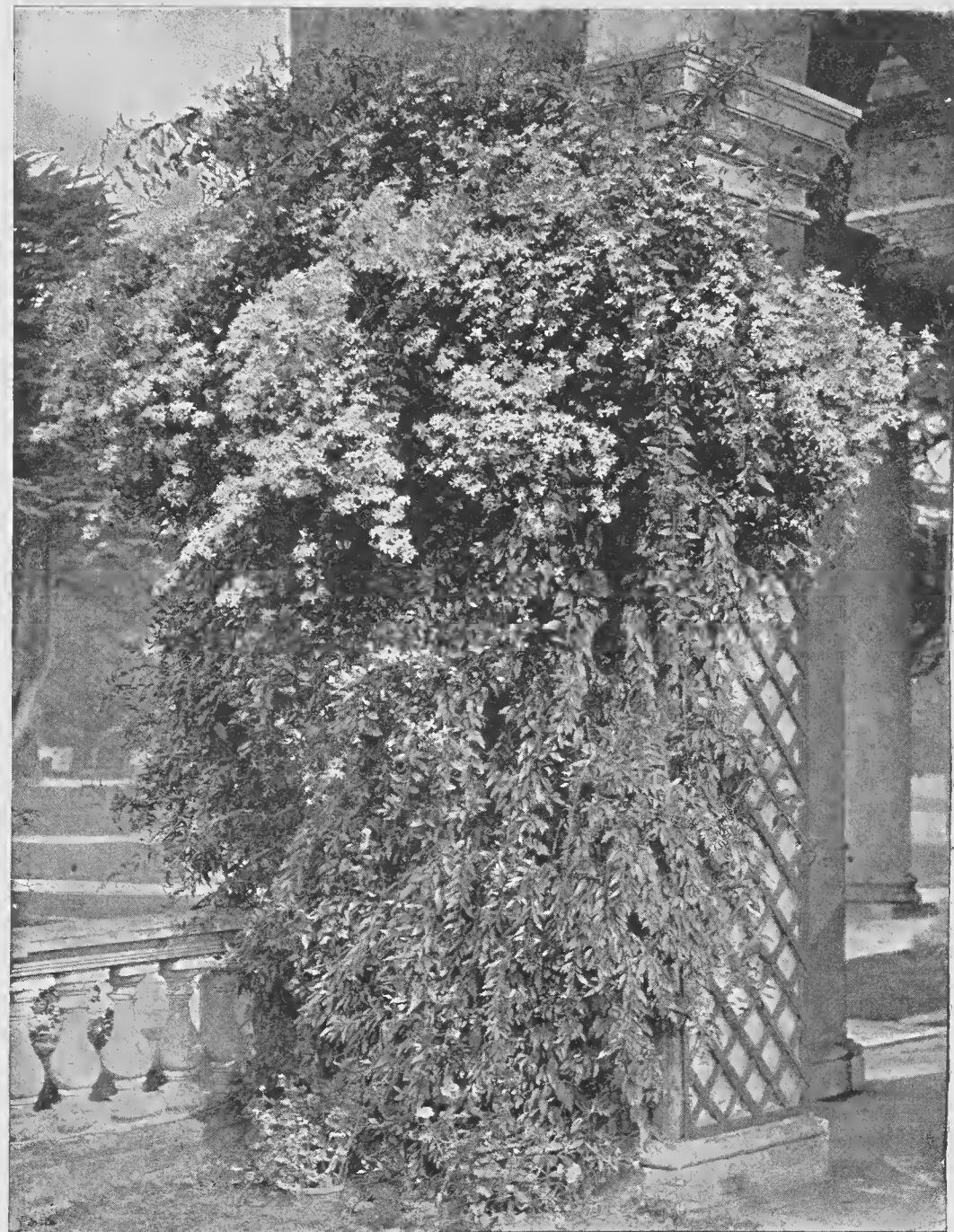


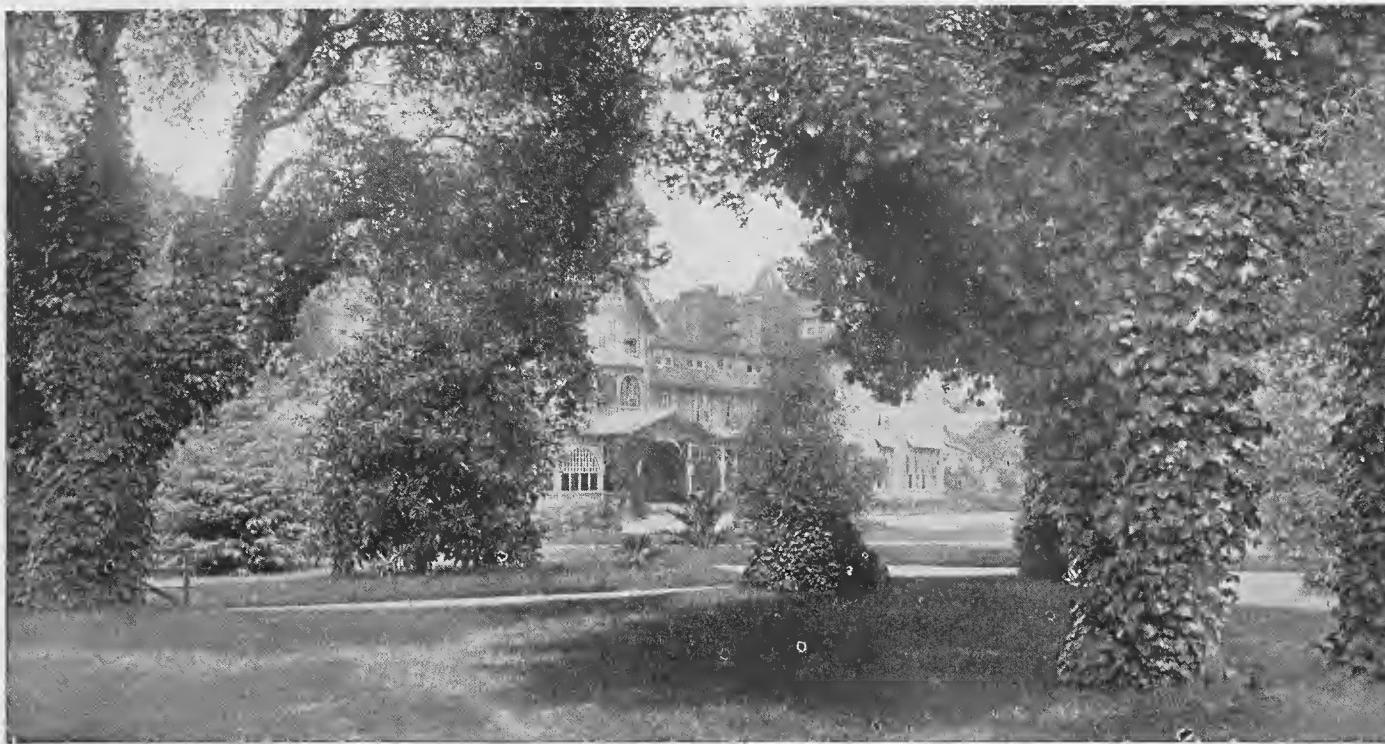
AN IVY-CLOTHED MANSION

The picture above shows a stone house and an old dead tree, both beautifully clothed with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, popularly known as Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy, etc. It is a very hardy and luxuriant deciduous vine, clinging by little rootlets thrown out from the stem; the leaves are of a rich green, and change in the autumn to crimson. There is no better vine than this for permanently covering stone or brick walls, rocky cliffs, old stumps, trees, etc. See page 145.

THE FRAGRANT "VIRGIN'S BOWER"

The illustration below conveys a good idea of the use and beauty of the type of *Clematis* popularly designated as "Virgin's Bower," of which *C. paniculata* and *C. Flammula* are the favorite sorts.

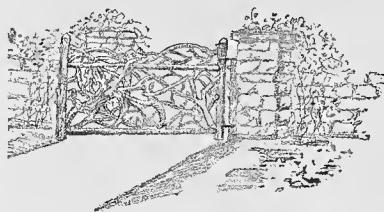




A VINE-MANTLED SUMMER-HOUSE

The illustration to the right shows a summer-house most luxuriantly covered with climbers consisting of Wistaria, Akebia, Honey-suckles, Trumpet Creeper (*Bignonia*), Clematis and Roses. These are all hardy and permanent, and give great variety, there being something in flower the season through. Well-enriched, deeply worked soil and an abundance of water during the growing season is the secret of success. Similar effects, lasting one summer only, can be produced by planting climbing annuals.

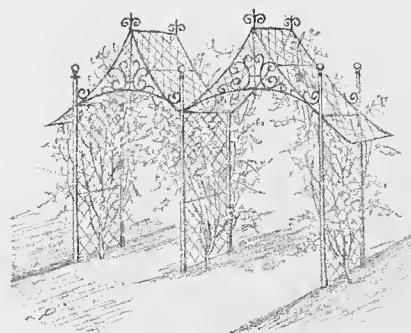
Through the summer-house may be seen the Rose-Arched Walk, illustrated on page 83.



IVY-DRAPE TREES

Our picture shows what a beautiful effect can be produced with English Ivy grown on trees in a moist climate, but in the average location in the United States it is better to trust to the Japanese Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) for similar purposes. It not only covers the trunks, but eventually clothes the limbs and hangs from the branches with a graceful drapery effect. Other uses for *Ampelopsis* are described on page 144.





A BALCONY DRAPED WITH VINES

Below we illustrate a happy combination of graceful and luxuriant leafage and flowers produced with hardy vines. *Ampelopsis Veitchii* clings to the walls; Roses and *Clematis Jackmanii* entwine the pillars; and a variety of other vines mantle the balcony, including *Akebia*, *Bignonia*, *Jasminum*, *Clematis paniculata*, etc.



A CLEMATIS-WREATHED DOORWAY

The simple yet charming effect illustrated above was produced with *Clematis Henryii*, a hardy, vigorous-growing, large-flowering white variety. There are several other sorts of different colors that would prove equally satisfactory used in the same way.

HONEYSUCKLE ARCH

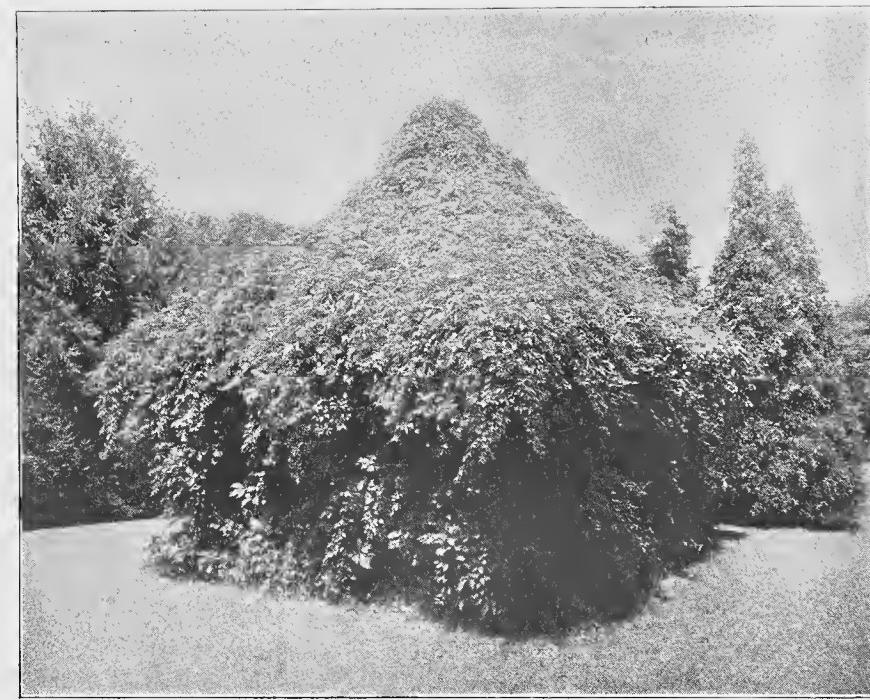
The view below of a garden walk arched with Honeysuckle, with accessories of turf, trees and shrubs, is charmingly picturesque and worthy of imitation.

**RUSTIC PERGOLA**

A cool and restful retreat on a hot summer's day, as shown above. Use *Ampelopsis Veitchii* for the vine draperies.

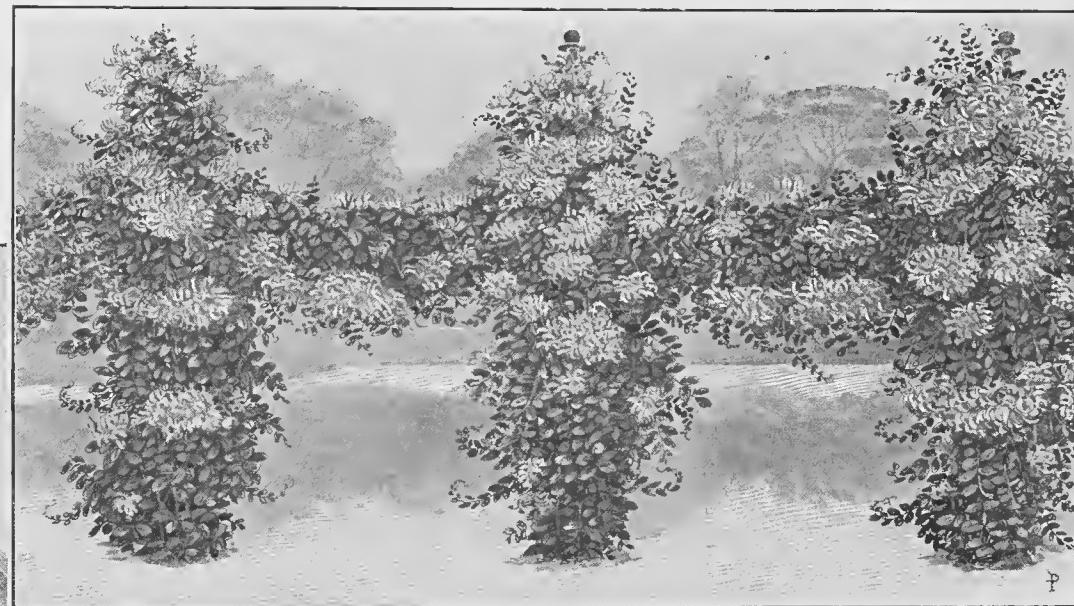
VINE-COVERED SUMMER-HOUSE

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) is the vine covering this rustic summer-house so luxuriantly. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and colors beautifully in the autumn.



THE DUTCHMAN'S PIPE VINE

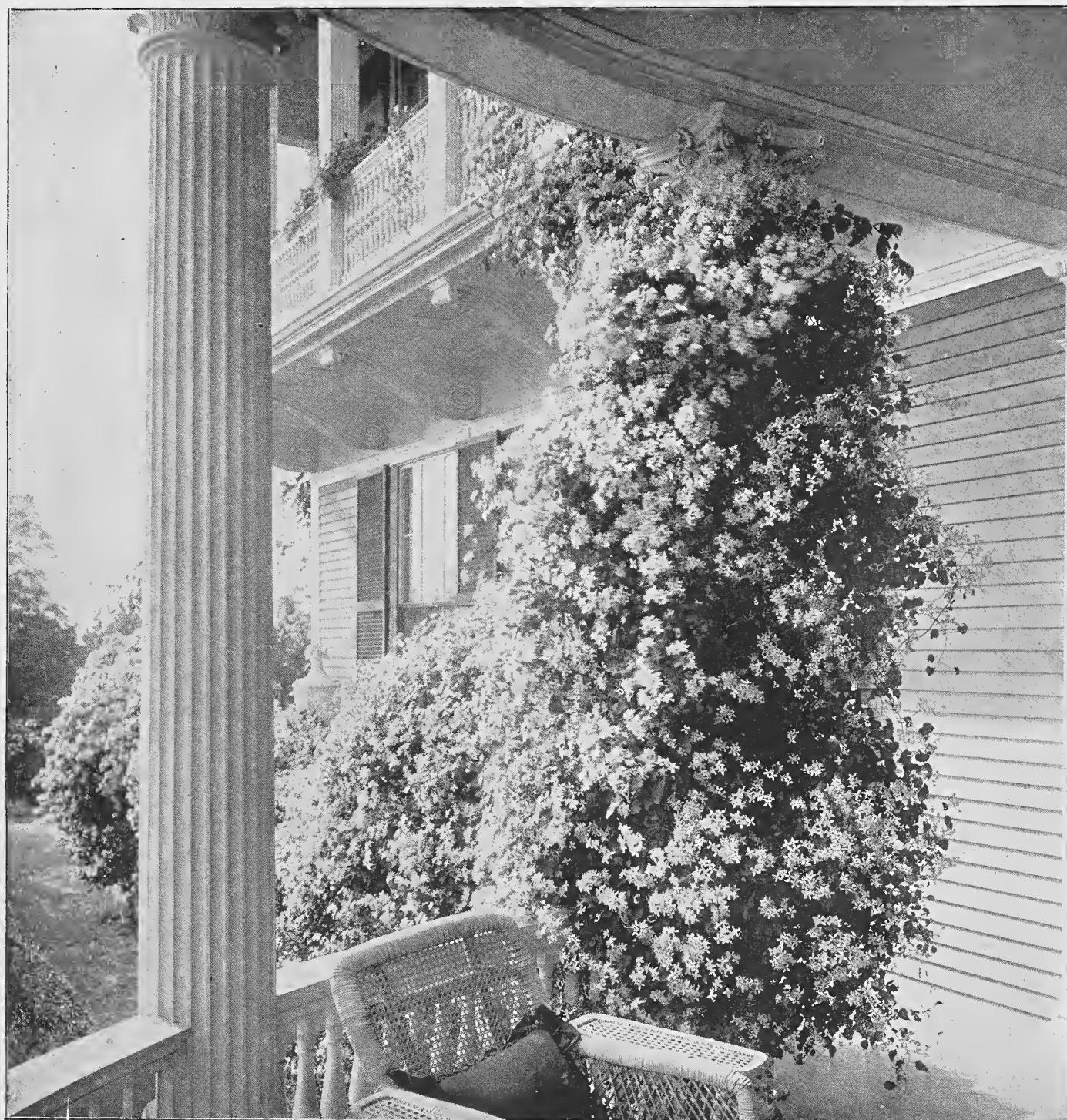
Below we illustrate the value of *Aristolochia Sipho*, one of our best foliage climbers for verandas, pergolas, summer-houses, etc.

**A VINE-CLOTHED RUSTIC HOME**

The summer mountain home here illustrated is well furnished with hardy climbers, which give an air of cheerfulness and refinement in contrast to the wild natural surroundings. The vines used are Mountain Fringe (*Adlumia cirrhosa*), Clematis paniculata by the doorway, Common Virginia Creeper to the extreme right, and its Japanese cousin, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, the vine clinging to the logs and the chimney. The border of flowers is planted with annuals such as Petunias, Stocks, etc.

**VINES AS FESTOONS**

Among pretty adornments of verdure we know of nothing more graceful and attractive than festoons of vines such as are here illustrated in blossoming Honeysuckles. The situations most appropriate for such festoons are the borders of lawns, driveways or walks, and either at the base or the summit of a terrace. The pillars or posts may be of either stone or durable wood, connected with chains. The height of the posts and chains should be suited to the situation. Almost any hardy vines can be used for permanence, or annual vines may be utilized for one season.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

THE CLEMATIS AS A PIAZZA DECORATION

The beautiful climbing vine illustrated to the left is *Clematis paniculata*, one of the most satisfactory and profuse-blooming of our hardy climbers. We more fully describe it on page 141.

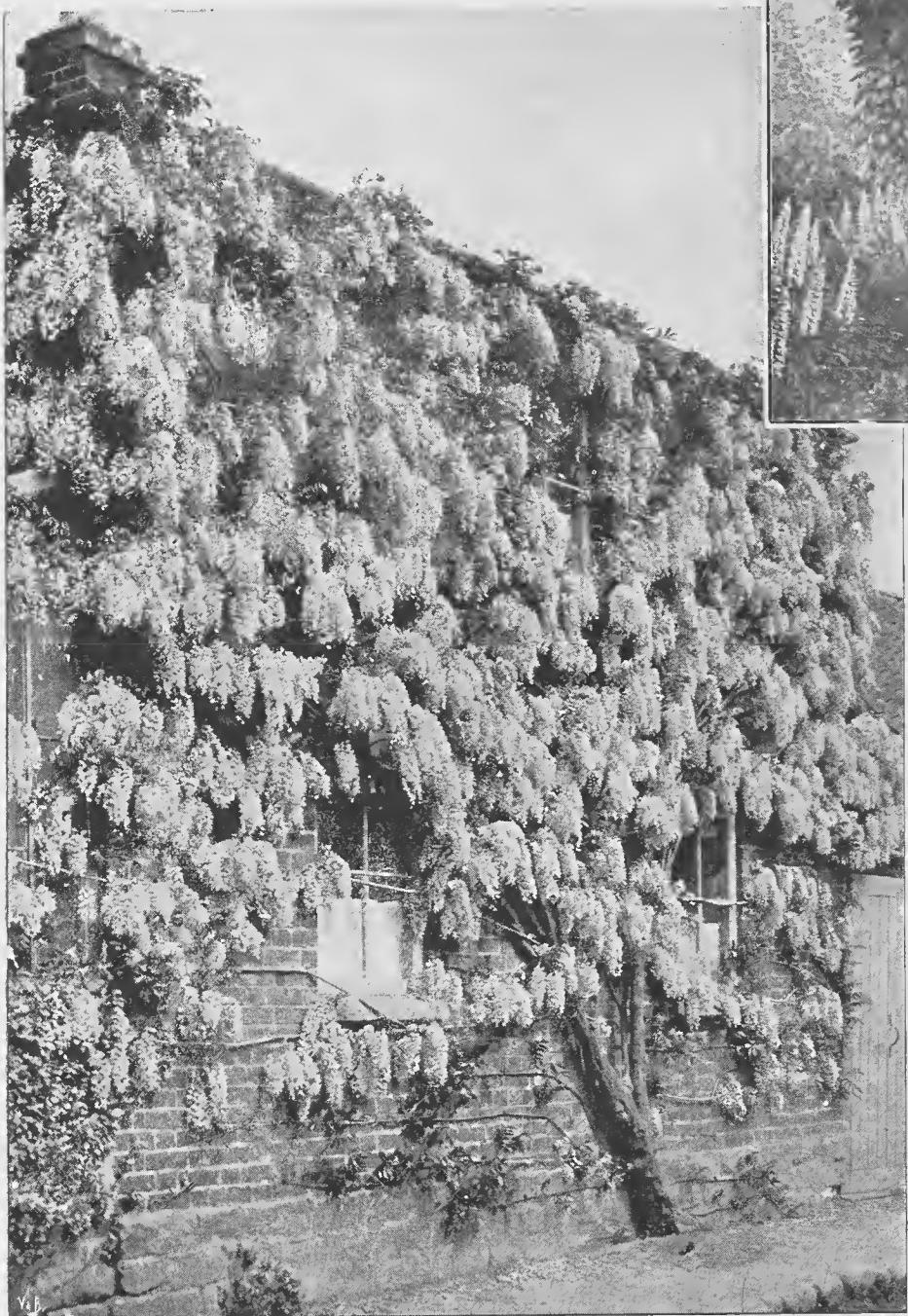
**VINE-COVERED
PILLARS**

Some lawns and gardens are so flat and monotonous that for agreeable variety it is often desirable to break the horizontal lines by "pillars of verdure." For this purpose strong posts may be utilized and covered with hardy vines, such as *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, *Bignonia*, *Clematis*, etc.; or hardy Climbing Roses may be used, and are beautiful for the purpose. See illustration of Rose pillar on page 86.



A WISTARIA-COVERED HOUSE

Below we illustrate a popular way of growing Wistaria against the house wall.

**VINES FOR ARCHES**

To break the monotony of level grounds it is often-times desirable to introduce vine-covered arches. Those illustrated above were covered with a luxuriant growth of Moonflower vines. Almost any luxuriant vines may be utilized in this way. Among the hardy sorts suitable are: *Ampelopsis*, *Clematis*, *Bignonia*, etc. Among the annuals: *Cobaea*, *Dolichos*, *Ipomoea*, *Nasturtium*, etc.

CLEMATIS FOR PILLARS

The illustration below presents a simple yet artistic way in which the large-flowering Clematis can be utilized.





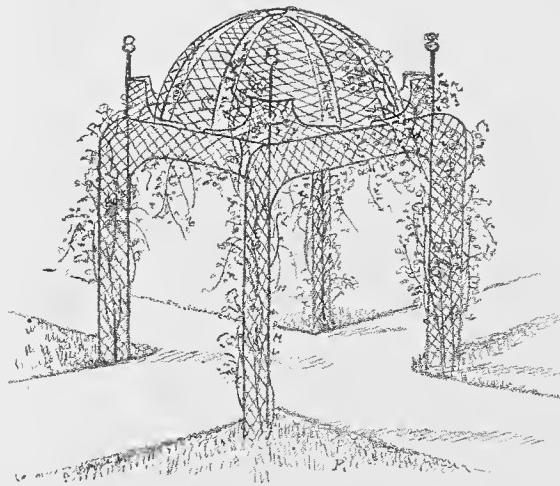
A TRUMPET CREEPER ORNAMENT

The above engraving shows how unsightly posts, dead-tree stumps and similar subjects may be changed to objects of beauty with suitable climbers. The vine here shown is the Bignonia or Trumpet Creeper, one of our showiest hardy climbers, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers.

A VINE-EMPOWERED HOUSE

One rarely sees a home so luxuriantly covered with vines as the house we here illustrate. It is the result of well-enriched and deeply prepared soil and an abundance of moisture supplied at needed intervals. A variety of vines is necessary to produce similar results. Among the hardy kinds for permanent results we would mention Ampelopsis, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Bignonia, Wistaria, Climbing Roses, etc. For one-season effects large-growing annual climbers may be utilized.





THE CLEMATIS FOR WALL DECORATION

The white-flowering vine illustrated below is *Clematis paniculata*, one of our most useful decorative climbers, as our various illustrations of it for different uses will show. It is perfectly hardy and a rapid, luxuriant grower, gracing with artistic beauty whatever support it may be given—verandas, walls, trees, summer-houses, fences, etc. The myriads of fragrant white star-like flowers are followed by clusters of feathery seeds that are very ornamental.



A ROSE-COVERED PILLAR

Crimson Rambler is the Rose illustrated above, trained against the portico pillar, and it is eminently adapted for such situations. The luxuriant green foliage gemmed with large clusters of double crimson flowers is very effective. *Ampelopsis Veitchii* is the vine clinging to the walls.



A WISTARIA-MANTLED PERGOLA

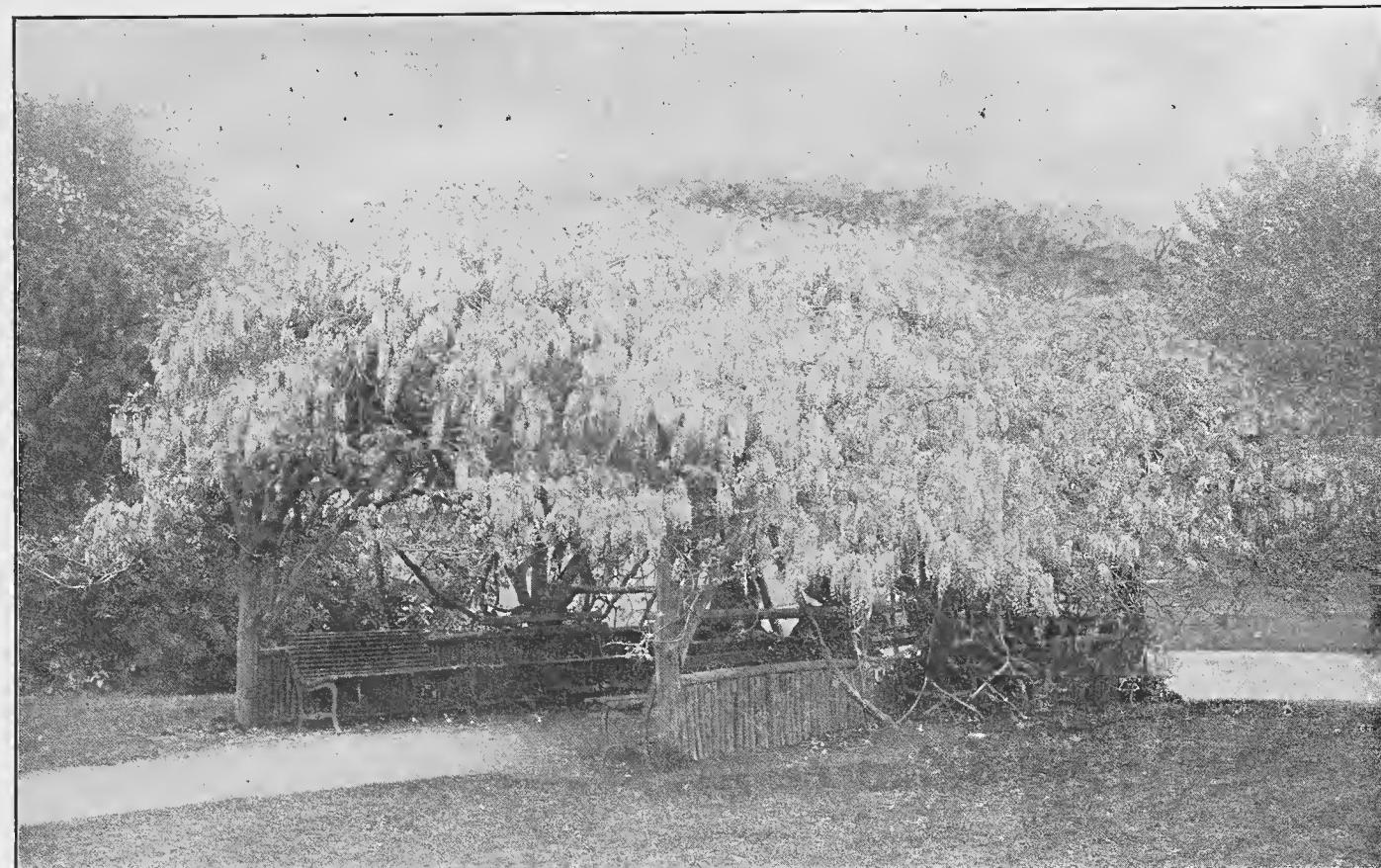
Wistarias never appear to better advantage than when clambering over and fringing with flowers some strong rustic arrangement like the one shown in the picture on the right.

AN ARCH GARLANDED WITH CLEMATIS

The large-flowering Clematis, whether used alone or in conjunction with other climbers, is exceedingly attractive when trained over a garden arch, as shown in the illustration below. Garden arches of this character should be more commonly used; they add variety of form and grace to a garden view.

**A CLEMATIS-COVERED HEDGE**

We illustrate on the right a hedge covered with Clematis Flammula in seed,—the white-plumed seed-pods fairly envelop the hedge with a feathery foam most fairy-like in effect. A lawn shrub or two treated in this way would be very picturesque.





A "TWO-STORY" RUSTIC SUMMER-HOUSE

This provides a suitable position from which to view a beautiful landscape.

RUSTIC SUMMER-HOUSES

We herewith present illustrations of rustic summer-houses, the photographs of which were taken before they were covered with vines, so as to give a better idea of their construction. When embowered with luxuriant vegetation they are really as effective as if made in a more costly manner of other material.



A WATER-SIDE SUMMER-HOUSE

The above suggests a fine location for a summer-house, on a prominence overlooking a lake—a cool and refreshing retreat. The rustic summer-house on the right is of a novel and very attractive design, and is especially pretty when covered with vines.



HANDSOME RUSTIC SUMMER-HOUSE

The above illustrates one of the best styles of these pleasant summer retreats. Placed on an elevated knoll as it is, it adds variety to the landscape. ~ The cupola could be utilized as a bird-house.



**A UNIQUE SUMMER-HOUSE**

The engraving on the left illustrates a novel and artistic way of building a rustic rest in a tree.

**RUSTIC SUMMER-HOUSE
AND BRIDGE**

In the right-hand engraving is shown a very attractive rustic summer-house connected with a foot-bridge; when clothed with vines the whole arrangement is especially happy.

**A CENTRAL PARK PERGOLA**

On the left we illustrate a section of a very popular and restful retreat. It is covered with luxuriant Virginia Creeper, Wistaria, and other vines.

A DECORATED VERANDA

The arrangement of tropical plants about the veranda, illustrated below, gives an idea of what may be accomplished with plants in making a house a home. The plants here shown are the Palms: Latania, Areca, Caryota, Kentia, Phoenix, and one or two Cycads. There are also Banana Plants (*Musa*), Umbrella Plant (*Cyperus*), Ferns, etc. The vine clinging to the house on the corner is *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. When a young vine of the latter is started against a wall exposed to the hot sun it facilitates growth if the wall can be sprayed every day with water from a hose.



AN ARTISTIC TERRACE AND PORTICO

We illustrate above a very attractive and home-like treatment of terrace and portico. Over the coping long boxes are placed, filled luxuriantly with trailing plants such as Nasturtiums, Ivy-Leaved Geranium, Trailing Vincas, etc. The tubs contain plants of Ivy and Ivy-Leaved Geraniums trained to a form. The large vases are filled with Geraniums, with Lysimachia trailing over the sides. Arborvitæs are placed in front of the pillars, between which Climbing Roses are trained. The large spreading tree in the background is a Cedar of Lebanon.



BLUE AFRICAN LILY IN SUMMER QUARTERS

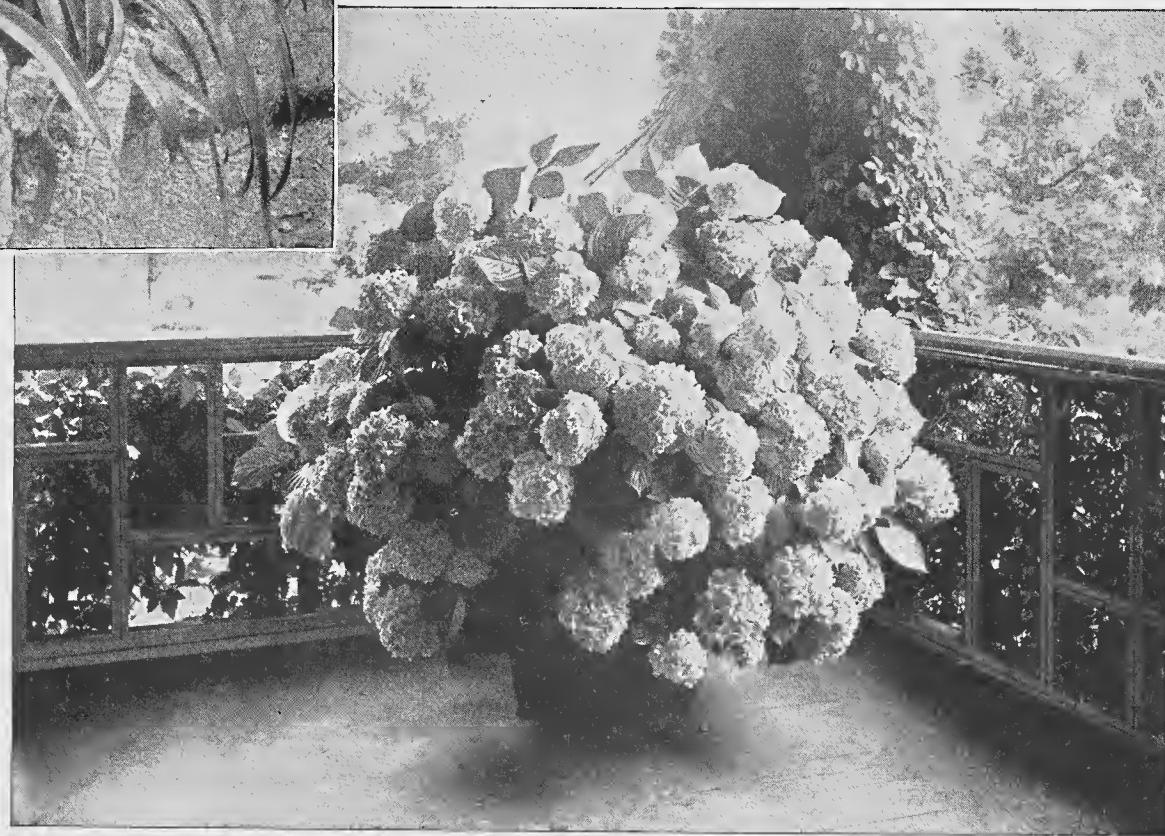
Agapanthus umbellatus, illustrated above, is one of our finest tub plants for summer decoration. With age it forms large specimens and produces numerous flower-spikes 3 feet high, each crowned with from 30 to 50 lily-like flowers of exquisite blue. Its stately appearance and the striking color make it exceedingly effective when placed on the terrace, lawn or piazza. In autumn the plants must be taken into the house or greenhouse and be kept moderately dry.

VERANDA BOXES

For the summer ornamentation of verandas, etc., nothing is more appropriate and beautiful than veranda boxes, well filled with trailing and other plants. Almost any foliage and summer-flowering plants can be utilized for the purpose.



A HANDSOME TUB PLANT FOR PIAZZAS



Hydrangea Otaksa, the subject of our illustration on the left, forms a beautiful plant when grown in tubs for porch or other decoration. After blooming, remove the flower-heads and continue to water faithfully until time to store away. Winter in a cold cellar, above freezing point. Prune the branches in spring, leaving two good buds on each shoot; thin out weak shoots. Apply manure-water when in bud and results will justify your trouble.

CONSERVATORY AND COURT INTERIORS

The accompanying illustrations show what may be accomplished in arranging for and growing ornamental plants in conjunction with interior home surroundings, thereby enabling the beauty and influence of flowers and foliage to be continuously enjoyed.



The conservatory we picture below is entered from the house through large glass doors. The interior is arranged entirely without unsightly benches; the plants, mostly in large pots and vases, are grouped on the floor, a broad walk leading through them. The fountain, suspended goldfish globes, electric lights, etc.,

with luxuriant Banana Plants, Cactus, Palms, Vines and other foliage and flowering plants grouped about, form an artistic and enjoyable retreat.

The glass-covered court on the right, surrounded with a Moorish-arched arcade, is entered at several points from the dwelling-rooms and makes a restful family resort. Its easy chairs, lights and shadows and plant-groups give it a most inviting appearance. The tall plant in the fountain basin is the Cyperus, or Umbrella Grass. The trailing plant on the tabourette, to the left, is Asparagus Sprengerii. The groups are composed of Ferns, Palms and other flowering and ornamental-leaved plants.



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HOW THE FARM PAYS

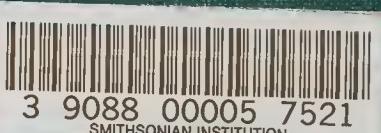
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